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(Title Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.)

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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NEW YORK AND LONDON

Vol. 41, No. 13. Whole No. 1066

SEPTEMBER 24, 1910

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What You Women Ought to Know About Men's Sox

Reg. U. S. Pat. Office, 1906

You ought to read this advertisement for your own sake. Then you ought to show it to your husband—and your sons if you have any—and get them to *try Holeproof Sox*.

Six pairs are guaranteed six months, but don't judge "Holeproof," the original, by common guaranteed brands made since "Holeproof" became such a success.

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But the hose would then be less pliable—not nearly so pleasant to wear as "Holeproof."

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"Holeproof" has had twelve wonderful years of success under our six months' guarantee. The business in that time has multiplied more than 50 times.

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But no one can expect the same quality in one of the "inexperienced" brands.

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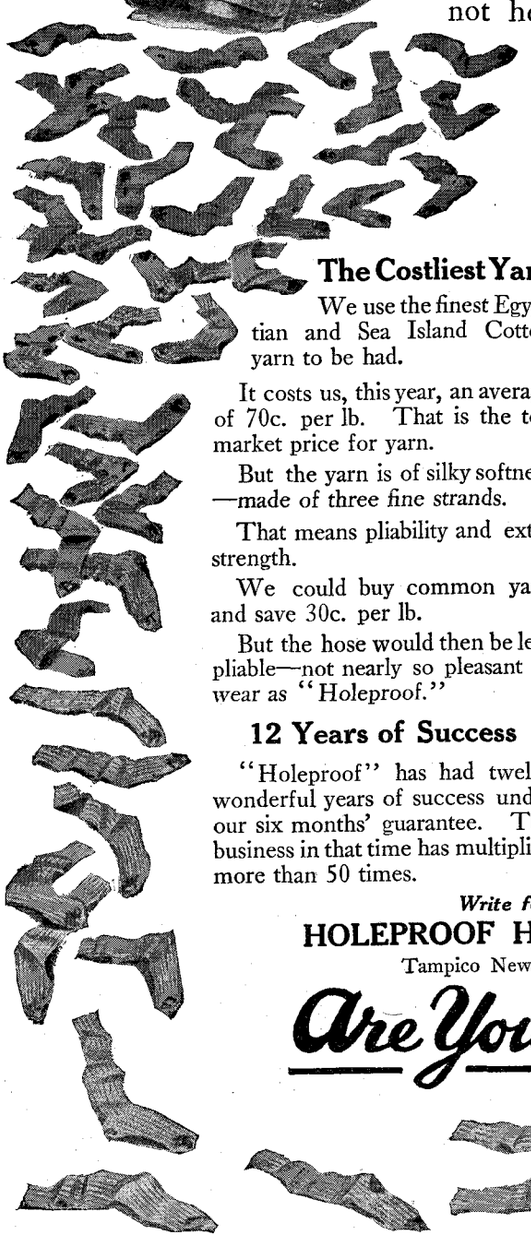
Are Your Hose Insured?

(89)



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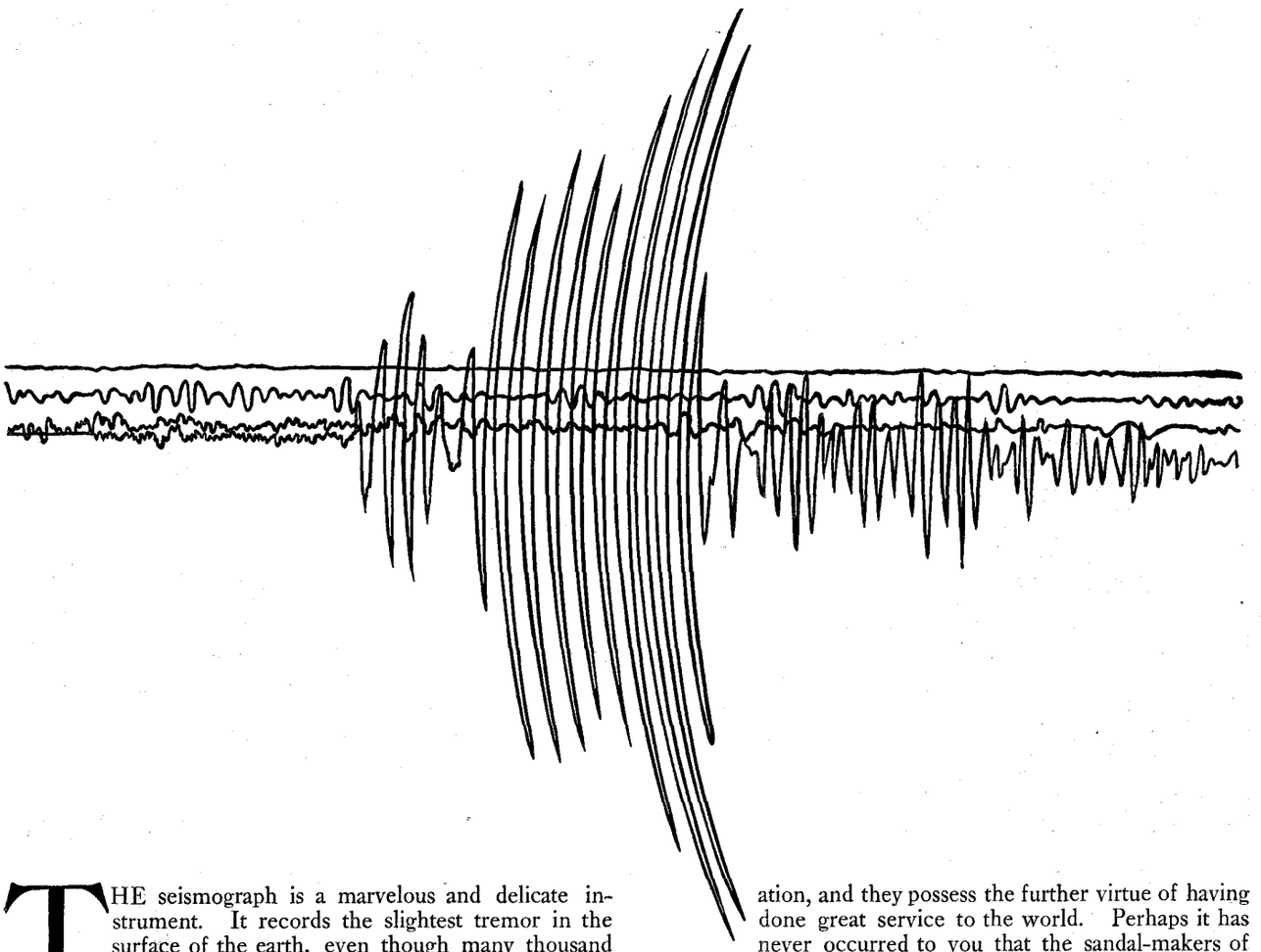

THE seismograph is a marvelous and delicate instrument. It records the slightest tremor in the surface of the earth, even though many thousand miles from where the shock occurs. When Messina was swallowed by an earthquake two years ago, a seismograph in Washington caught the fluttering evidence of the convulsion 3,000 miles away. When Java was torn by shocks which buried thousands, it was known instantly wherever scientists were reading the seismograph that the earth somewhere was in tumult, although it was long before the news of the catastrophe reached the civilized world. Yet with all its exquisite perception, the seismograph cannot foretell an earthquake or warn people of its approach. It cannot even show exactly where the trouble lies. The seismograph works miracles, yet of how little real service to mankind.

The seismographic record pictured here was caught at Osaka, Japan, August 17, 1906. It tells of two distinct earthquakes, one in Chile, the other in the Aleutian Islands, and it serves a useful purpose now by giving us an opportunity to draw a contrast and point a moral.

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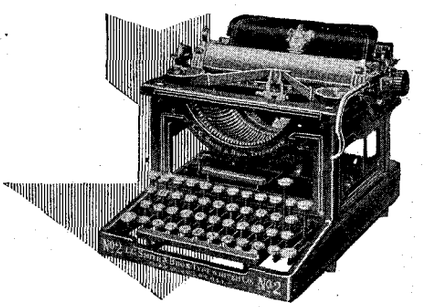

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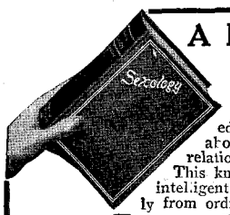

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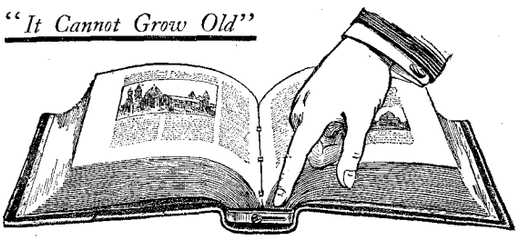

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

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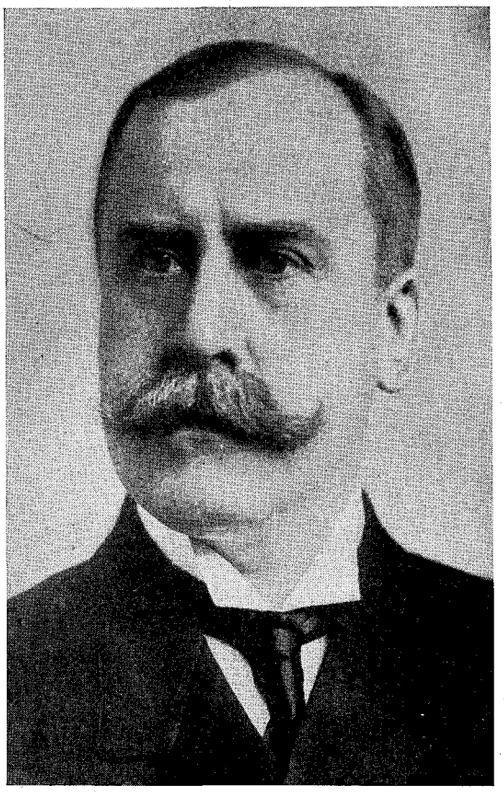
TOPICS OF THE DAY

MAINE'S POLITICAL EARTHQUAKE

JUST AS an earthquake may foretell the coming of a sweeping tidal wave, the political upheaval in Maine last week is taken by many keen watchers of political omens to foreshadow a great Democratic advance on November 8. "Maine's returns are so sensational in character as to make their interpretation impossible on any basis other than as a portent of Republican disaster," admits the Republican Boston *Transcript*, which is familiar with political conditions in Maine. Local issues may have played their part in the vote for governor and the legislature, it believes, but in choosing two Democratic Congressmen out of four "they have overwhelmed the national ticket by majorities nearly as decisive and much more surprizing, for totally different reasons." Even the two Republican Congressmen elected, we read, are threatened with contests by the Democratic candidates, and Maine will send a Democrat to the Senate for the first time since 1853. Another Republican paper, the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, admits frankly that the Republican chance of success in November is "only a fighting chance—with the odds in favor of the enemy." And what the Republican press are thus half admitting, the Democratic and Independent papers proclaim openly. From 10,000 to 20,000 Republican voters in Maine must have flocked into the Democratic camp to give Colonel Plaisted his majority of 9,114, estimates the Hartford *Times* (Dem.); and, asks the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "if Maine can thus be swept away, what State is safe? The same causes that led to the Maine defeat are at work against the Republicans in New York and New Jersey, in Indiana and Ohio." The Republican party has lost public confidence, its machinery is going to pieces, and it is hopelessly divided into hostile camps, thinks the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.); while the New York *Times* (Ind.) believes that "its very existence is menaced." It is like the famous "one-hoss shay," observes the Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.):

"It has been oiled and bolstered, it has been repaired by splicing on several Democratic planks, but the old machine is on its last journey. The people have outgrown it, and now it is just about ready to drop to pieces and be carried to the junk-pile."



MAINE'S NEW DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR.

Col. Frederick W. Plaisted, son of Maine's last Democratic Governor who was elected in 1880. He said to his followers in the legislature: "Boys, we have got to make good. We must all work together to make good to the people of Maine. Don't make any promises to any one, don't tie yourselves up, but keep free, so that we can all act together in the interest of the State."

In Connecticut and New Jersey the nominations of Judge Baldwin and Woodrow Wilson to head the Democratic tickets is expected by many to draw these States back into the Democratic column, and the party seems heartened to such efforts as it has not made in many years. The New York *World* (Dem.) says of the Maine result:

"This is the most tremendous political upheaval that has taken place in any distinctively New England State since Abraham Lincoln was nominated for President. It foreshadows overwhelming Republican disaster throughout the country on November 8.

"If the Republicans can not hold Maine, what can they do in Ohio? What can they do in Indiana? What can they do in New York? What can they do in New Jersey and Connecticut? What can they do in any State where there is a strong, aggressive Democratic party?"

The insurgent Republican press attribute the sad state of their party to the refusal of the leaders to rally to the insurgent banner. In Maine the Republican organization was of the old-time order, and "its reactionary ticket and program were repudiated by the voters," remarks the insurgent New York *Press* (Rep.). In other States, where the leaders are progressive, no such result need follow—"that is why the party has lost Maine and has

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THE BELL WETHER.
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

WHY THE

done as much as it could to lose Massachusetts and Ohio; that is why the prospect of Republican success was never brighter in Wisconsin, Kansas, Michigan, and Iowa than this year." The Republican papers in Maine itself seem to concur in this idea. The Portland *Press* names insurgency and rancor at the tariff as prominent causes of the Republican rout, and the Lewiston *Journal* thinks the Republicans can win the State back in 1912 if the party "becomes progressive and representative." "Maine is not Democratic, Maine is insurgent," explains the Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.), and it predicts Republican disaster in "stand-pat" States and victory in progressive States. Even the New York *Tribune* decides that the party's "only chance lies in united action in support of a progressive policy," and so say the Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.), the South Bend *Tribune* (Rep.), and the Louisville *Post* (Rep.), which adds:

"In this contingency President Taft should act and act quickly. Already he has done something to show that he realizes the mistakes of the past. Aldrich and Hale are to go. Burrows has gone. Cannon will never be Speaker again. So far good, but not enough. The President should, instead of passively drifting with the stream, sound a clarion note indicating his purpose to join the progressives in the spirit of a leader."

The President has, indeed, announced in a public letter that the insurgents are to be welcomed back into the party fold, and that he "has concluded that it is his duty now to treat all Republican Congressmen and Senators alike, without any distinction," in the distribution of patronage, but some of the insurgent papers feel that this is not enough. As the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* (Rep.) puts it:

"President Taft will have much to answer for if he is confronted by a Democratic House. He has retained Ballinger, altho the people lost confidence in that friend of the exploiting interests nearly a year ago. Moreover, at the first sign of unrest he sent his Cabinet emissaries out into the several States —to do what? To conciliate the voters? Not at all—to bully them back into the party files, to insult them and accuse them of treason.

"Wickersham, the chief offender, said at Chicago that if any man was dissatisfied with the action of Congress, he should get out of the organization. And he was taken at his word. They began to leave in squads and companies; now they are deserting in battalions and regiments. . . . . .

"If this September defeat is not to become a November rout then the President must act at once. He must dismiss Ballinger, he must gag the Wickershams and the Wilsons, he must announce his entire sympathy with the progressive spirit of the hour, and he must enlist the immediate, unqualified, and energetic support of his predecessor in office.

"One blast upon the Roosevelt bugle blown were worth a million men.

"But there will be no rallying-cry from Oyster Bay until the ex-President is convinced that the reactionaries have been excluded from the Beverly council board. A Democratic triumph at the polls would be unfortunate, but not more unfortunate

REUNITED AFTER MANY YEARS TO HIS LONG LOST BROTHER.
—Siegel in the Baltimore *Sun*.

GRAND

than a Republican victory with reactionary forces still in the ascendant."

The "regulars" are not willing to admit all this, however. One of the regular leaders in New York State expresses their feeling pretty well when he remarks that the Maine election "is the first fruits of the New Nationalism." Colonel Roosevelt "has spread a certain feeling of unrest," thinks the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), and this has found vent in Maine "in voting for a Democratic Governor and for Democratic Congressmen." The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.) hints at the same idea in this thinly veiled manner:

"The work of the insurgents in Congress and outside has created suspicion and factional antagonism, and these have been fostered rather than allayed within the past few weeks by influences which should have been directed toward the restoration of harmony among Republicans. President Taft has done everything within reason to save his party from the consequences of the reckless folly of some of its leaders, but he has had to encounter hostility from unexpected quarters, and his efforts have not yet been followed by the success that was reasonably hoped for."

The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) says more plainly:

"How much Mr. Roosevelt's uproarious plunge into a personal campaign of obvious hostility to the Taft régime has had to do with this result we shall never know, of course; but that remarkable person has certainly jumped into the ring in time to have some of the responsibility of the party's undoing in Maine shouldered upon himself. It can not all be loaded upon the party leader who has done all he could to prevent a party split, and kept away from that other party leader who has done all he could within the past three weeks to disorganize and divide the party forces."

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Not everybody, however, is so sure of Democratic success this fall. Senator Lodge thinks the election of Plaisted was due "largely to local conditions peculiar to Maine," and the New York *Sun* (Ind.) and *Commercial* (Com.) also attribute the result mainly to local causes. The Democratic victory there "does not in the slightest degree reflect national sentiment," avers the Baltimore *American* (Rep.), and "means nothing for the hopes of the Democrats relative to the trend of the country." And the Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.) offers its readers these cheering facts:

"We can remember when Dr. Alonzo Garcelon was chosen as Governor on a Greenback ticket in 1878, and the elder Plaisted was elected as Governor on the Democratic ticket in 1880, but these reverses in Maine did not hinder the election of James A. Garfield as President in 1880. As Mr. Algernon C. Swinburne once remarked, 'We have seen many a blood-red hour before this one' and have survived them. The repeated Democratic victories in Maine in 1878 and 1880 buoyed the Democrats throughout the nation with false hopes, especially as the Republican party was more riven with the fight between the Stalwart and Half-breed factions than it ever was before or since, but Hancock was not elected President. The people believed in the policies and principles of the Republican party, and when it came to a count of votes factional lines were forgotten and the people voted, not for Blaine or Conkling, but for the party in whose lines of policy they had confidence."

Other papers ask what program the Democrats are offering, beyond mere negation, in their bid for votes this fall. As the New York *Globe* (Rep.) sees it:

"It is the Republican party that has become weak rather than the Democratic party that has become strong. Neither in Maine nor anywhere else has there been anything like a

THE RISING TIDE.

—Munson in the Newark *News*.

OLD PARTY

definite statement of what the Democratic party stands for. No one has the slightest idea of what is the orthodox Democratic attitude toward even the tariff question."

The Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.) asks similarly:

Is it wise for any voter to risk an appalling uncertainty as to the progress and prosperity of the country by voting for a party, not only unpledged to any real reforms, as yet, but numbering among its leaders prominent Democrats who have lately insisted, on the floor of House or Senate, that ante-election pledges are not binding on any members of the party who do not care to accept them?"

This candid advice to the Democrats is given by the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.):

"The result in Maine places the Democratic party of the United States in a position of responsibility. The indications are clear that the Lower House of the next Congress will be in its control. The country will no longer tolerate an attitude of mere negation and of criticism. It must 'do things.' It must have a policy of action and construction. It must satisfy the country that it is capable of governing wisely and can be trusted. If it does not do this—if it assumes a position of hostility to business and progress, if it degenerates into Populism—the people will take the first opportunity to scourge it out of their temple. The opportunity to elect a Democratic President will have been lost and the party will be back in the slough of despond into which it floundered in 1896 and from which it is just emerging."

THE SNUBBING OF LORIMER

SENATOR LORIMER'S answer to the question, "What shall we do with our ex-Presidents?" would, it is believed, make a most interesting article for one of our wide-awake magazines. In the absence of any such statement from the Illinois Senator, there still seems to be plenty of food for editorial thought in Colonel Roosevelt's spectacular repudiation of him, followed the next day by a cordial greeting of "Boss Cox" in Cincinnati. The Senator's friends find consolation, if not vindication, in the acquittal by a Cook County jury of Lee O'Neil Browne, accused of bribery in connection with the Lorimer election, and a portion of the press call particular attention to the fact that within a week after the Colonel's judgment of Senator Lorimer, Browne and two other lawmakers indicted for bribery have been "vindicated" by renomination at the primary elections.

The editorial verdicts on this snub range all the way from the Cleveland *Leader's* (Rep.) praise of it as "one of the bravest and best deeds of Theodore Roosevelt's public career," to the Chicago *Inter Ocean's* (Rep.) phrase: "a scurvy blow below the belt." "Citizen Roosevelt's successful protest against the presence of United States Senator Lorimer at the dinner given by the Hamilton Club of Chicago," was "arrogant presumption," declares the Albany *Journal* (Rep.), the organ of William Barnes, Jr. Among the many papers descanting in this

THE TIDE HAS TURNED.

—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

SHIVERS.

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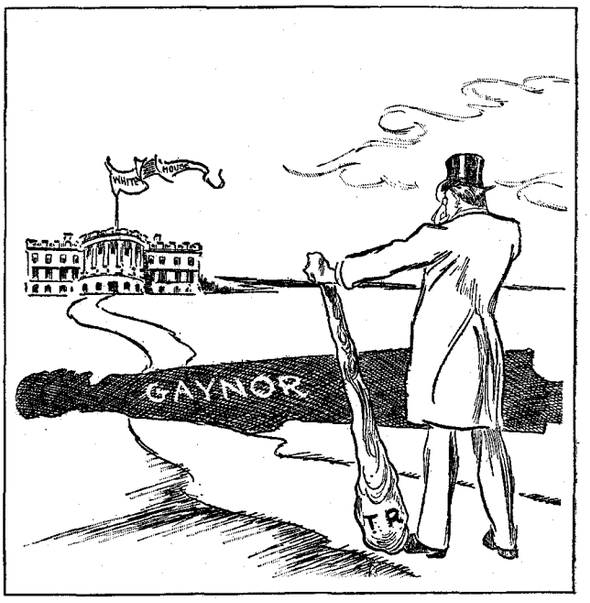
A POPULAR MOVE.
—Johnson in the Philadelphia *North American*.



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THE SHADOW.
—Mayer in the New York *Times*.

"COMING EVENTS ——."

manner upon the "brutality," the "shocking bad taste," and "the lack of breeding" displayed by our only ex-President, we find the New York *Commercial* (Com.), the Providence *Journal* (Ind.), the St. Louis *Star* (Ind.), and the Hartford *Times* (Dem.). And the action of the club meets with its share of criticism, too. For "agreeing to the humiliation of one of its members to enable a peripatetic politician to turn a skilful trick in the game he is playing," it is dubbed "pusillanimous" by the Chattanooga *Times* (Dem.). The telegram sent to Senator Lorimer on the day of the dinner, after approval by Mr. Roosevelt, was signed by the president of the club, and is said to have read as follows:

"Colonel Roosevelt positively declines to sit at the same table with you. Our invitation to you for this evening is therefore hereby withdrawn."

The club officials, says the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.), should have refused to send Mr. Lorimer, still a member of the United States Senate, and with the charges against him unproven, any such notice. But they were all "amazed," explains the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.), by the Colonel's demand, they yielded, "and shut Lorimer out from the sacred Presence."

Several editors, holding substantially Mr. Roosevelt's opinion of Senator Lorimer, believe that while the motive may have been right, the manner of his objection to Lorimer's presence was "brutal and uncalled for." So it looks to the Birmingham *Age-Herald* (Dem.), the Chicago *Journal* (Ind.), and the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.). The New York *Sun* (Ind.) can not help inquiring as to the nature of Colonel Roosevelt's "acute sensitiveness to his social surroundings," and it recalls a certain White House invitation to the Hon. Eugene E. Schmitz, of California. The Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), the Butte *Inter Mountain* (Ind.), and the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.) fall into a like vein of reminiscence. As the Butte paper puts it: "He has sat at table with men quite as bad, in his time, and will hobnob with men quite as bad, before he dies, for politics works many things." *The Inter Ocean* (Rep.), Senator Lorimer's only consistent supporter among the Chicago dailies, asserts that Mr. Roosevelt's action, the culmination of a seven-years' political feud, is simply another proof that he is a man "who talks big and acts mean," which is also shown by "the fact that Colonel Roosevelt made no objections to sitting at the same table with the leprous Busse, beside whom Mr. Lorimer is viewed, even by his bitterest foes, as a paragon of social, political, and official virtue."

In sharp contrast with all this are the words of the Chicago *Tribune* (Ind. Rep.), the paper which first printed under the title, "The Jackpot," the confessions of State Representative White, thus starting the investigation of the Lorimer election. Says *The Tribune*:

"Nothing Theodore Roosevelt has done in his public career has been more significant, more timely, nor more courageously right than his peremptory refusal to sit down at a public dinner with William Lorimer."

In the city where the dinner was held from which Lorimer was absent and at which Colonel Roosevelt delivered a speech denouncing political dishonesty with specific reference to the Illinois legislature, *The News* (Ind.), *Evening Post* (Ind.), and *Record-Herald* (Ind.) take the same stand as *The Tribune*. Outside of Chicago the new Rooseveltian policy of social ostracism for political wrongdoers is enthusiastically received by those papers supporting the progressive movement both within and without the Republican party.

It is the belief of the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) that "the masses of American voters, without regard to party, approve Colonel Roosevelt's course." *The Eagle* appends the following review of the Lorimer bribery case:

"William Lorimer was elected on May 27, 1909, to the United States Senate, after the Republican voters of the State through their primaries had chosen A. J. Hopkins for the place. It is not claimed that the primaries had any legal force hampering the legislature. That they had a moral weight no one can well doubt. The election of Lorimer was a vast surprize to Illinois Republicans. It was absolutely unexplained for a time.

"Then one member of the legislature put into pamphlet form his statement that he had got $1,900 for his vote, the cash having come from Lee O'Neil Browne, Democratic leader in the Illinois Lower House. One other member made a similar confession. One State Senator added to the evidence that money had been used in large amounts, placing the amount, in his case, at $2,500. Several indictments followed. The only possible beneficiary of the bribery was William Lorimer."

Among the many papers which believe that Mr. Roosevelt

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did a public service by his conduct in the case of Senator Lorimer is the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.). Yet *The Times*, in common with many of its contemporaries, is avowedly perplexed by the seeming inconsistence in his meeting "Boss" Cox in the Longworth home in Cincinnati on the following day. We read:

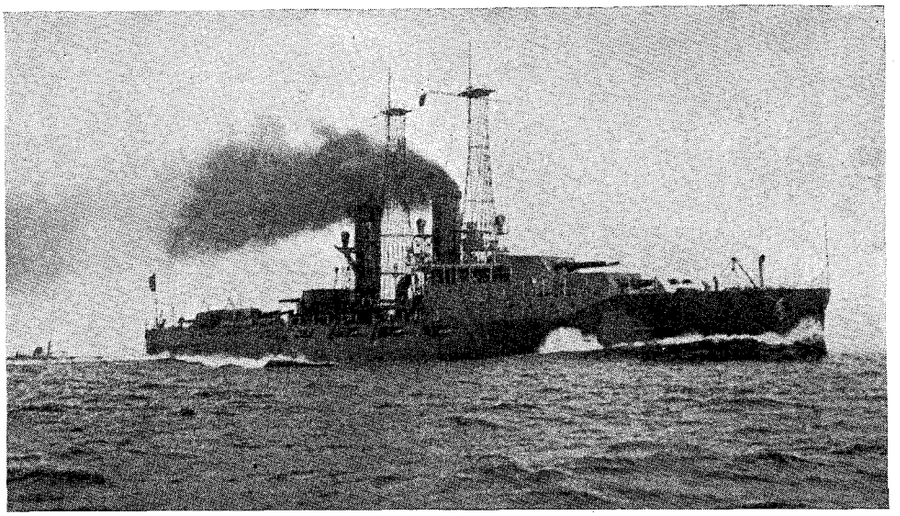
"Boss Cox, of Cincinnati, is very much tarred with the Lorimer brush. There is not the slightest moral distinction between the two men. If one was shunned, the other ought to have been shunned."

The New York *World* (Dem.) insinuates that maybe "just as there are good trusts and bad trusts, so there are good corrupt bosses and bad corrupt bosses." On this score Mr. Roosevelt's motives are looked at with suspicion by the Macon *Telegraph* (Dem.), the Omaha *World-Herald* (Dem.), the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), and the Denver *Republican* (Rep.), all of which think with the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.), that "there is about as much difference between Lorimer and Cox as between Tweedledum and Tweedledee." Even the friendly New York *Press* (Ind. Rep.) wishes that "Cox had got exactly what Lorimer got and in precisely the same spot of his neck." An explanation of this apparent inconsistency is volunteered by a correspondent writing to the New York *Times*:

"The Lorimer affair was a formal public dinner; the other was a meeting at a private house. Also, Lorimer is a public official, Cox a private citizen.

"Furthermore, there is much distinction between declining in advance to participate in a public event, and a refusal to greet a man who is met as the fellow guest of a mutual acquaintance.

"Again, Cox's political power is his because the voters of Cincinnati give it to him, while, according to an Illinois grand jury, Lorimer's political power was achieved in spite of the voters, by plain, flat, outright purchase. Cox is not an ideal citizen, but the people of Cincinnati can clip his claws whenever they please. He is not entrenched behind a corrupt legislature, where the voters can't get at him."



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THE ACCIDENT ON THE "NORTH DAKOTA"

A DEMAND for a searching investigation follows the explosion on the battle-ship *North Dakota*, which killed three men and injured eleven others. Some papers ask if this fatal flare of oil is an indication of what might happen at a critical moment on the oil-burning battle-ship that is the talk of naval constructors just now. Admiral Schroeder, in command of the Atlantic fleet, provided for a board of inquiry immediately after the accident, made up of Capt. C. A. Core, Lieut.-Com. C. V. Price, and Lieut-Com. A. M. Proctor, of the *Delaware*. Faulty installation and design was their verdict, based chiefly on the testimony of Lieut.-Com. Orin G. Murfin, in charge of the *North Dakota's* machinery.

"An accident to a 20,000-ton battle-ship only six months past its trial trip should be carefully inquired into," urges the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, for "it indicates inadequate construction, careless operation, or slipshod inspection." But what was lacking in these respects was largely atoned for by the quick judgment and energy of officers and men. The action of Captain Gleaves is described as follows by the Baltimore *Sun*:

"In command of the dreadnought in this crisis was Capt. Albert Gleaves. Near him were many electric buttons and levers. They controlled the mechanism of the huge ship and one of them regulated the pipes by which the boiler-room could be flooded. He knew that there were human beings in the boiler-room and he knew that he ended their existence when he gave the command to release the flood of water. But he also knew that every quarter of a second of delay jeopardized the nearly thousand other men.

"So he gave the order, the fire was extinguished and three enlisted men in the United States Navy died. It was a tragedy of the sea, the sacrificing of three jackies, but it was the working out of a law of nature as old as the human species. And each of the 900 who faced death must recognize the debt he owes to his unfortunate companions."

Investigation, says the Chicago *Record-Herald*, "may decide that the sacrifice of these young men was as brave and serviceable as if made in actual battle." It is to be hoped, in the words of the Washington *Star*, "that no one will be found blameworthy," but meanwhile, it adds, "the public must feel reassured by the demonstration that this disaster affords of the

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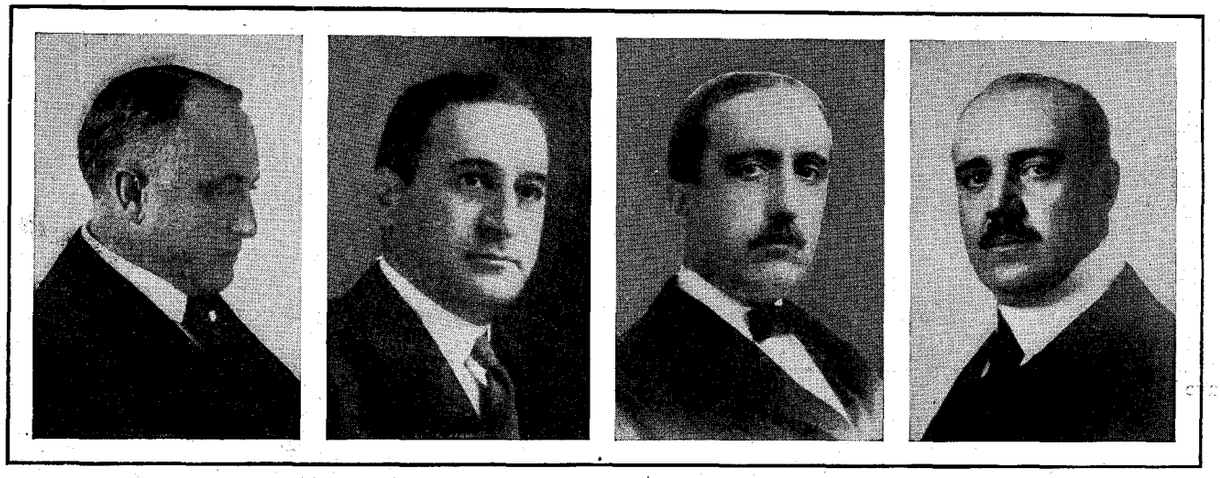

L. F. SWIFT. EDWARD MORRIS. J. OGDEN ARMOUR. ARTHUR MEEKER.

FOUR OF THE INDICTED MEAT-PACKERS.

high standard of efficiency on the part of the officers and crews of our battle-ships." For the officers, as the Baltimore *Sun* points out, "are willing to share any danger to which they subject their enlisted men."

The official report of the accident is stated in the New York *Times* as follows:

"Touching the faulty design of the system, the board found that there was a leak in the oil-pipes which permitted the escaping oil to drop on the superheater, causing it to flash and fire the oil in the settling-tank.

"The board finds that no blame for the fire or the damage therefrom attaches to any one serving on the *North Dakota*. Every possible precaution was taken when the test was begun, and everything was done after the explosion to limit the damage. So far as the board could ascertain, all officers and men acted with the utmost promptness and efficiency. The damage to the structural fittings was not serious and could be repaired in ten days by the ship's own force. No further proceedings are recommended."

PACKERS PERSONALLY INDICTED

"INDICTS PACKERS AS INDIVIDUALS," reads the flaring head-line of a Chicago newspaper announcing that ten indictments were found against as many of the prominent meat-packers charging them with "conspiracy," "monopoly," and "restraint of trade." The remarkable thing to the newspapers lies in the point of the head-line, that the indictments of the Federal Grand Jury in Judge Kenesaw M. Landis's court at Chicago, were against persons. Heretofore, during the twenty years of the operation of the Sherman Law, true bills have been generally found against corporations. "The public," says the New York *American*, "the prosecutors, and the courts have come to an understanding that people who do wrong with corporate charters ought to be punished—in proportion to the offense—like people who do wrong with blackjacks and jimmies." The packers, declares the New York *Tribune*, "deserve vindication or heavy punishment," and it goes on to say:

"No immunity bath, such as the Administration of President Roosevelt gave them, will wash the beef men clean of these indictments. Without requiring their personal testimony or the production of documents by subpena, the Federal Grand Jury upon evidence accuses President L. F. Swift, Vice-President Edward Swift, Director Charles H. Swift, Director Francis A. Fowler, President Edward Tilden, President J. Ogden Armour, General Manager Arthur Meeker, Superintendent Thomas J. Connor, President Edward Morris, and Manager Louis Heyman with criminal restraint, conspiracy, and monopoly of the interstate trade in fresh meats and in the purchase of live-food animals. These men are personally guilty, the Grand Jury declares.

"Whatever the result of the trials, no harm can result from them. Monopolies have for centuries been held to be lawless and oppressive. The officials of the 'Beef Trust' will command the ablest legal defenses that their cases admit and that money can buy. They can afford the trials. If innocent, they have everything to gain by clearing themselves in the eyes of the public."

For purposes of "combination in restraint of trade," the first count of the indictments alleges, the ten defendants used the National Packing Company as the medium of their operations, and in this the Swift group is declared to have held 70,000 shares, the Armour group 60,000, and the Morris group 20,000, out of a total of 150,000 shares. But the counter-statement issued by Mr. J. Ogden Armour on behalf of the packers shows their industry in an almost pitiful plight. To quote:

"The present charges involve four packing concerns. These are only four out of 900 that are engaged in interstate packing business in the United States. The defendants do only about one-third of the entire packing business of this country. Their entire profits are not over 2.5 per cent. of their total business. This margin of profit is less than that made by any other kind of manufacturing business in the world. Yet we are attacked and assailed at all times and from all quarters. Even this small margin of profit can be made only by the strictest economy in the utilization of every possible by-product. I feel that our business ought to be fostered and encouraged by the entire country rather than be constantly assailed.

"The fact that the business has been conducted with the smallest margin of profit is itself a demonstration that no combination to depress the cost of live stock or to increase the prices of fresh meats could have been possible.

"Prejudice has arisen in the minds of many on account of the higher cost to the consumer of pork and beef products. These higher prices are wholly due to the higher cost of live stock. This the growers of the country know. During the period of these high prices the packer's profit has been even less than the 2.5-per-cent. margin to which I have already referred."

The Chicago *Evening Post* "hopes that this will be a real and not a sham trial," and the Pittsburg *Sun* rejoices that "for once in their lives the corporation managers must face the music." "Guilt is always personal," the New York *World* reminds us, and it goes on to state:

"The law expressly prescribes that 'every person' guilty of violating it, on conviction, 'shall be punished by fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both punishments, in the discretion of the court.' It does not say that the Armours and Swifts and Morrises shall be exempt and only their corporations liable. They have enjoyed personal immunity from prosecution for other reasons."

The New York *Tribune* recalls that Mr. James R. Garfield, who does not incline toward leniency with the corporations, after a long inquiry classed the so-called Beef Trust "with the good ones," and the New York *Commercial* observes:

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THE OLD GUARD.
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

"ALL WE HAVE LEFT IS EACH OTHER."
—Minor in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

THE SAD PLIGHT OF THE FAITHFUL.

"It is possible, of course, that 'combination,' 'conspiracy,' and 'monopoly' might all be proved against the packers without establishing their responsibility for high prices—because higher prices do not of necessity follow such trade arrangements; even lower prices might result from them, as has been established in the case of other great industries; but lower prices would not count in the packers' favor if the 'combination' and so forth were to be proved—for the law regards only the abstract violation of the enactment. But in any event, the trials can hardly fail to bring out the real causes for the present high prices of meats in this country—and one of these may be found to be 'too many people eating compared with the number producing.'"

One paper that is out and out against disturbing "combination," is the Chicago *Daily Socialist*. The indictments and trials *The Socialist* declines to take seriously on the ground that "*it fools you, brother voter; it swalldoggers you; it bamboozles you.*" There is no glossary appended to the article, but *The Socialist* goes on to say:

"And if the Government is really in earnest so much the worse for the Government.

"For the elimination of competition is only an elimination of waste and lost energy.

"The trusts are producing more scientifically and with less waste of energy than any other productive agency.

"That is the reason so much can be produced with so few 'hands' without working more than half of the time.

"No. Don't hurt these men for organizing industry. Pay them for whatever they have contributed and then get ready to take over into public ownership all that the workers have produced.

"Do this and you will have the whole trust. For the workers have built up all industry.

"That will eliminate competition and establish cooperation.

"It will also put the product into the hands of the people for use."

And, in any case, fastening guilt upon the packers, believes the Chicago *Farmers' and Drovers' Journal*, "is going to be a much harder job for the Government than assembling a grand jury, placing a lot of witnesses on the stand, exacting certain facts from them, and then finding indictments." The New York *Journal of Commerce* voices its objections to a trial at this time in the following words:

"Considering the test of the Antitrust Law that is expected from the final adjudication of the American Tobacco Company and Standard Oil Company cases, now pending before the Supreme Court, the result of which will be more or less anxiously awaited for some months yet, the time does not seem opportune for starting a new and exciting prosecution of which the result is extremely doubtful. It is true that where a serious violation of law exists the persons responsible should be held to account rather than the corporations through which they act, but a trial of this kind in the hands of Judge Landis may produce a disquieting effect which the business of the country is not now in a condition to bear."

THE REPUBLICAN CASE AGAINST BALLINGER

THE EMINENT Senators and Representatives who make up the Ballinger Investigation Committee "perform like a bunch of Aldermen putting through a resolution to vacate a street without letting the abutting property-owners know about it," declares the Minneapolis *Journal* (Ind. Rep.), and other papers deplore the evidence that the Committee's findings seem likely to be determined more by the partizanship of its members than by the value of the testimony. First meeting at Minneapolis, the three regular Republican members present refuse to vote, while the four Democrats and the one insurgent Republican declare Secretary Ballinger guilty. Then when six of the majority members get together at a meeting in Chicago, the Democrats refuse to attend, and the Republicans issue a document denouncing the action of the first gathering. Such jockeying, protests the Toledo *Blade* (Rep.), "is a sickening sight!" Yet, whatever the Committee may or may not do, this paper and a number of its Republican contemporaries believe that the verdict of the American people is being registered against the Secretary of the Interior. If the majority of the Committee ultimately vindicate him, as most of the newspaper observers now concede that they will, then, exclaims *The Blade*, let Mr. Ballinger "take his vindication and frame it—but hang it in Seattle, not in Washington."

Similar advice is given to the Secretary by such Republican journals as the Buffalo *Express*, the Milwaukee *Free Press*, the Cleveland *Leader*, and the Oakland *Enquirer*. The elimination of Mr. Ballinger is demanded by the St. Paul *Dispatch* and the Philadelphia *Telegraph* in order to insure party success in the coming elections. As a distinct source of weakness to the Administration of which the Secretary is a part, he should,

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in justice to the President, retire from public office, concludes the Philadelphia *Press*. The Topeka *Capital*, which praises highly the independent course of Mr. Madison, of Kansas, the one insurgent on the Committee, calls the doings of the various sections of the Committee "a curious and rather ridiculous fiasco." *The Capital* bluntly asserts that Secretary Ballinger should retire, not because public sentiment is against him, but because "he is an unfaithful trustee."

While several editors sharply criticize "the disposition of the so-called minority of the Ballinger committee to play politics," the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* justifies their action in these words:

"That's their game, no doubt. But what about the so-called majority? Are they not playing politics too? They do not seem to play very well, but that is no reason why the winners should be condemned for taking the stakes.

"The Democrats on the committee and the one insurgent Republican who adopts the same view that they hold saw a chance to get their verdict before the public first, and took it. It won't help the so-called majority very much to denounce the minority for seizing the chance made ready to their hand by the prolonged absence of so-called majority members. What real difference does it make whether the Democrats, being on the job while the Republicans were not, put in their report first or at some other time—except that the Democrats have cornered the publicity and the moral effect of putting out the first report?"

The New York *Press* denies that the condemnation of Secretary Ballinger was a "snap judgment," as it has been called, arguing thus:

"There had been plenty of time for the committee to weigh the evidence and to discharge its duty. There was a conviction on the part of the five men who signed the report against Ballinger that the other six would procrastinate beyond all reason. There had all along been a strong suspicion that the six signers of the protest now published by Chairman Nelson were determined to back up the Administration at all hazards. The conduct of the hearing left no doubt in the public mind that the committee had been carefully picked to effect a whitewash.

"Nor is this impression removed by the failure of the majority, even now, to give its opinion of the merit of the Glavis charges. All that Senator Nelson and his associates do is to attack the men who have given their judgment condemning Secretary Ballinger, on the ground that they acted from partizan motives."

The case for Ballinger and for the majority members of the investigating committee is, of course, taken up vigorously by many Republican papers, including the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, the Boston *Advertiser*, and the Denver *Republican*. But the adoption by the Republican State Convention of Wyoming of a resolution expressing "confidence in the integrity of Secretary Ballinger," and also certain facts published in a recent Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune* ought perhaps to be even more encouraging to the Secretary's friends. "There was joy at the Interior Department," we are told, when it was learned that the Government had won a decisive victory in 37 of the so-called "C. A. Smith cases," by which 6,000 acres of the best timber land on the Pacific coast, worth over $500,000, was restored to the public domain. This is taken to exonerate Secretary Ballinger from one of the most damaging charges made against him, for—

"One of the principal complaints made to President Taft by Louis R. Glavis, the chief accuser of Secretary Ballinger and the other officials of the Interior Department, was that he had been ordered to discontinue his investigations of Alaska coal cases, and assigned to work in Oregon. The purpose of this change was to make it appear that the officials of the Interior Department were seeking, by the transfer of Glavis, to promote the patenting of fraudulent coal claims in Alaska."

Commissioner Dennett, of the General Land Office, explained this order by saying that when it was sent certain alleged fraudulent timber cases in Oregon demanded immediate attention in order to prevent the statute of limitations terminating the Government's case, while the Alaska coal lands could wait.

"The appropriation made by Congress being practically exhausted, it was deemed advisable to assign Mr. Glavis to work which could not be postponed. The Government filed its bill against the C. A. Smith entries on May 25, 1908, which was about ten days prior to the date when the cases would lapse under the statute of limitations."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

AND he is Autocrat of the Dinner Table, too.—*Washington Herald.*

HIS home town stood by Julius C. Burrows. At least Julius Cæsar need not cry "Et tu, Kalamazoo."—*Syracuse Post-Standard.*

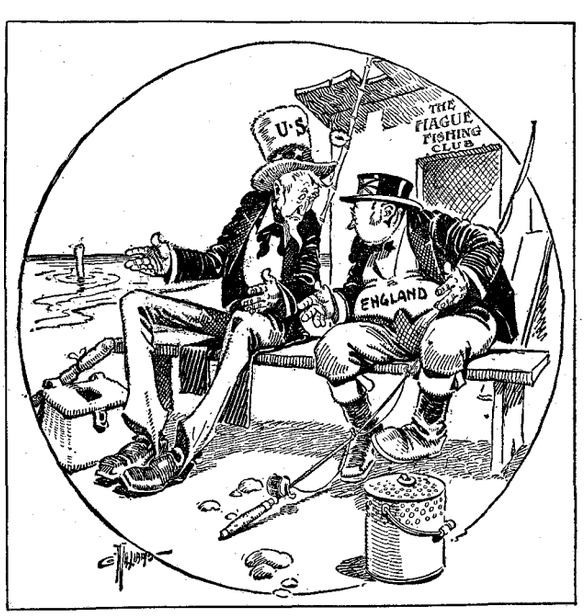
NEXT time Mr. Knox appoints a President of Nicaragua the Nicaraguans will know better than to butt in.—*Brooklyn Standard Union.*

MEMBERS of the Italian royal family do not think it makes a princess out of Miss Elkins to have a grandfather who once ran for vice-president.—*Chicago Daily News.*

REV. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS described Mr. Roosevelt as "the only man on earth who can throw double sixes every time." While we do not understand these ecclesiastical references, the remark sounds good.—*Haverhill Gazette.*

SENATOR BURROWS said in one of his speeches, "If I am reelected, I shall be chairman of the Committee which has charge of all tariff and financial legislation." This seems to have been what the people of Michigan were afraid of.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

THE Japanese have kindly allowed Korea to retain the ancient title "Land of the Morning Calm." But the degree of silence and submissiveness that will be expected of Koreans will entitle it to the designation "Land of the Mourning Clam."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*



WHO GOT THE BIGGEST FISH?

Williams in the Indianapolis *News.*

KING MENELIK, who died recently, is seriously ill.—*Ohio State Journal.*

THE question, "What should we do with our ex-Presidents?" may now be changed to "What can we do?"—*New York Sun.*

"WE can not afford to be without the great leaders," added the colonel. What, are there two?—*Springfield Republican.*

MR. BRYAN has to read the papers carefully every day to see whether he is a radical or a conservative.—*Chicago Daily News.*

"THE Great White Way," murmured the grafter, as he took another million from the Indians.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

THE city's park experts predict a light chestnut crop this year. Are our authors losing their grip?—*New York American.*

FORTUNATELY for folk who want to sleep sometimes, T. R. and the Kaiser don't live in the same country.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

A CHICAGO minister has quit his pulpit for the vaudeville stage. The vaudeville stage's loss is the pulpit's gain.—*Washington Herald.*

IF the earth, as a New York professor calculates, weighs 7,000,000,000,000 tons how much would it weigh if the colonel should go up in a balloon?—*Springfield Republican.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

ENGLAND'S ADVICE TO MR. ROOSEVELT

ENGLISH statesmen (both in Africa and in London) have accepted some very candid advice from the ex-President of the United States, and now that Mr. Roosevelt, as the London *Nation* says, has become a Cincinnatus, returning to his own farm, the English critics are beginning to see him in perspective, and to give him some advice in return. The London *Daily Chronicle* notes that Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt "each takes the other to his bosom," but adds dubiously that "whether Mr. Taft will entirely relish the hug of this Teddy Bear remains to be seen." At any rate, observes *The Nation*, in comparing the two statesmen:

"Many who thought they knew Mr. Roosevelt's weaknesses have had great hopes of him in the present crisis of American politics. He is not, it is true, the man to brave a storm of unpopularity, and his platform principles have always been apt to break down in their application. When all has been said against Mr. Taft's Administration, for performance, if not for sonority, it will bear comparison with Mr. Roosevelt's, which never produced any reform so far-reaching as the recent Railroad Bill."

THE OLD WORLD AVENGED.

EUROPA (to Uncle Sam)—"Your turn now; I've had mine."
—*Punch* (London).

Mr. Roosevelt's incumbency at the White House, observes this writer, was actually barren of achievement, and no great achievement is possible there under present political conditions. How is an escape to be won "from that vicious circle in which modern Republicanism has been compelled to move, disarmed against the trusts by protection, and against protection by the trusts?" The writer answers his own question by saying there is only one way of escape:

"There is only one—the break-up of the caucus and the substitution for the rigid two-party system of more plastic political combinations.

"Mr. Roosevelt's failure to see that means of escape, or his unwillingness to use it, made his Presidency barren of achievement; and if it is persisted in, it will destroy the effect of his present campaign.

"The insurgents made an excellent beginning by the overthrow of Mr. Cannon, who had used his power as Speaker of nominating committees to play into the hands of the trusts, and by the exposure of some very gross examples of corruption. But it is only the very sanguine who talk of the defeat of Cannonism. No permanent good can be done until the accidental and unnatural coalitions of interests which make the two American parties are sorted out into their opposing ideas. The Liberals in the Republican party can not accomplish serious political changes so long as they are compelled to work with capitalistic Conservatives and to keep up the appearance of party strife with other Liberals who call themselves Democrats. The time has come to revive the ideas of Carl Schurz and the other Liberal Republicans, as they called themselves, when they fought against 'Grantism' after the war and obtained Democratic support in the Presidential contest for Horace Greeley, ablest of men and worst of candidates. Mr. Roosevelt, if he would, could probably succeed where they failed, and that without going out into the wilderness at all. Yet the signs are against his making the attempt."

Mr. Roosevelt, in spite of fireworks and "sonority," does not believe in sacrificing himself, thinks the Manchester *Guardian*, and so he will stick to the caucus. To quote from an editorial in this thoughtful and well-informed Liberal organ:

"Mr. Roosevelt is—what Mr. Taft is not—a great personal power, and if he had in him the stuff out of which great reformers are made the country would probably be ready to follow him, if not at the coming November elections, at any rate in the Presidential elections two years hence. But Mr. Roosevelt does not believe in burning boats; he will, no doubt, approach much nearer to the insurgents than Mr. Taft has dared to do, but we doubt whether he will, under any circumstances, break with the caucus."

When two ride the same horse one must sit behind, and the London *Standard* thus pointedly applies the adage:

"The relations of Mr. Roosevelt and his successor at the White House have to be defined. Nominally, the 'Colonel' is still an ally and supporter of his former lieutenant, and Mr. Taft is still a reform President. But there is hardly room for both gentlemen at the head of the same party, and if one of them has to efface himself it seems improbable that it will be the late President. Among Mr. Roosevelt's many admirable qualities self-effacement has never occupied a prominent place."

In dealing with the ex-President's itinerant speeches, and his actual program, the London *Times* thinks that Mr. Roosevelt, by apparently joining the insurgents, has merely brought "the political platform up to date." Wondering and regretting that he makes so little reference to President Taft, this writer proceeds:

"He has said nothing really new. Even the New Nationalism idea is hardly more than an elaboration of theories, for which he was feeling and to which he gave cautious expression while he was President. Naturally, therefore, Mr. Roosevelt's 'revised platform' has pleased the insurgents. It was bound to, unless the ex-President had radically changed his ideas or had feared to express them frankly—contingencies which no one expected.

"The real question is, What use is Mr. Roosevelt going to make of it all? Is he merely strengthening his position with the Radicals, so that he may be better able to help the Administration? If that is the case, why does he consistently almost go out of his way to avoid saying a good word for the President? Why, when Republican thought would seem to need a sedative, does he tour the country assiduously stimulating it? Why, when party loyalty is weak, does he consort with two prominent Republicans, one of whom was dismissed from Mr. Taft's Administration for insubordination and the other of whom is one of its bitterest critics? There is, indeed, excuse for the growing volume of opinion among the enemies of Mr. Roosevelt that Mr. Taft, notwithstanding his past relations with Mr. Roosevelt, need expect little help from him.

"It is unfortunate that this should be so. It makes the party confusion worse confounded, and in all probability quite gratuitously. The more moderate admirers of Mr. Roosevelt and the friends of the President alike remember that of all politicians the ex-President is the most inscrutable in his methods and the most surprizing in the results he reaches. And in the last analysis it must be remembered that he is but putting into words what a large number of Americans feel. He is expressing the tendencies of the age, and, notwithstanding occasional lapses, he is expressing them more moderately and carefully than the extreme leaders of insurgency."

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THE TRIBUNAL THAT SETTLED THE FISHERIES DISPUTE.

The five arbitrators are seated. From left to right they are Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Mr. Savonia-Lohman, Professor Lammasch, Judge George Gray, and Dr. Drago. Senator Elihu Root stands behind Mr. Savonia-Lohman.

BRITISH SATISFACTION OVER THE HAGUE AWARD

HAPPILY the decision of the Hague tribunal on the fisheries dispute seems to have satisfied both parties. Not only has the American press generally exprest its satisfaction, but the Board of Trade of Gloucester, the most practically interested in the verdict, have cabled their congratulations to the American Consul at The Hague, declaring the approval of everybody in that great fishing-center. England and Canada are also of accord with the merchants of St. Johns, Newfoundland, in acclaiming the decision.

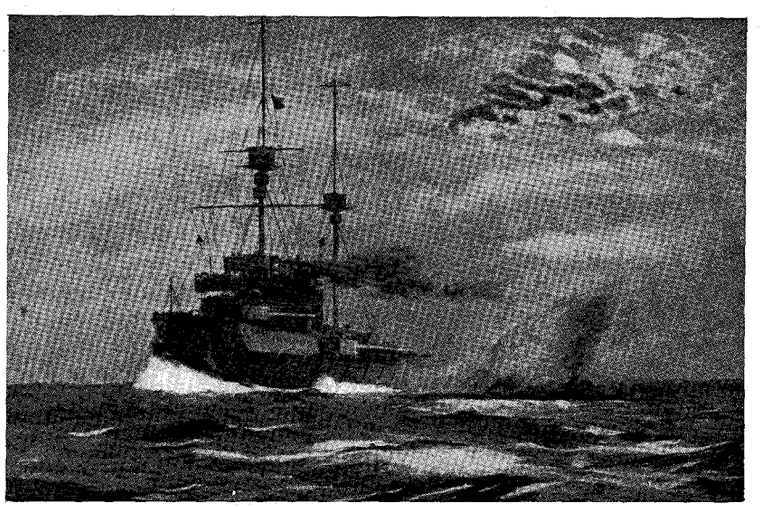
The main advantages claimed by the British from the verdict (outlined in our issue for last week) are that Newfoundland can now regulate the time during which, the methods by which, and the implements with which fishing may be conducted along her coasts, and secondly, that the three-mile limit does not follow the coast indentations, but is calculated, generally, on the basis of a straight line drawn from bay headland to bay headland. "Authorities both in Ottawa and London look upon the results as a win for Great Britain," declares the Winnipeg *Tribune*. The Ottawa *Citizen* goes even further than this in its optimistic view that "on essential points the long-standing dispute has been settled in a manner amply satisfactory to British and Canadian interests." "The decision of the tribunal is a substantial victory for Great Britain," remarks the London (Ontario) *Advertiser*, "the points upon which the Washington Government has been sustained being comparatively minor ones." It adds:

"The balance of advantage is so decidedly with Canada and Newfoundland, that it would be a very selfish fisherman in either country who could object to the minor concessions to his American brother toiler of the sea."

Speaking to the Canadian Associated Press, in London, Mr. A. B. Aylesworth, Canadian Minister of Justice, echoes these jubilant sentiments with the words: "The fisheries award is a win all along the line for us." "This decision quite justifies the claims of England in the matter," says the French *Patrie* (Montreal), "while it recognizes the rights of England and her colonies."

But in discussing the advantages gained by the Americans the Toronto *News* says somewhat grudgingly:

"From the British standpoint it is regrettable that the American fishermen retain the right to fish in bays, harbors, and creeks on large stretches of the Newfoundland coast and the Magdalen Islands. This privilege leaves some room for discord in the years to come. The United States fishermen are not liable for lighthouse or harbor dues, and they do not have to enter their vessels at customs-houses. We, however, win the salient points of the reference."



A BRITISH BULLDOG.

The cruiser *Natal*, which has made a world's record in big-gun shooting with fifty hits in fifty-six rounds.

It is, on the contrary, with placid self-congratulation that the leading paper of Montreal, *The Daily Witness*, speaks thus for its constituents, and minimizes the concessions criticized by *The News*:

"It is a greater source of satisfaction that the two great kindred countries should have submitted such serious points of difference to an impartial tribunal; and we can not doubt that the United States will accept the award just as loyally as if her chief contentions had been maintained. The right to make laws regulating the fisheries is decided in favor of Great Britain, and Great Britain's contention that the large bays are her territorial waters is also maintained by the court. These were really the big things in the dispute, and the points decided in favor of the United States, such as the right to employ foreigners in her fishing-fleets, her non-liability to lighthouse dues, and not being compelled to enter her vessels at the custom-houses, are comparatively of minor importance. It is a great thing that this bone of contention is at last to be buried out of sight."

All this is quite in harmony with the feeling of the English press, the opinion of which may be summarized in the words of *The Morning Chronicle* (London):

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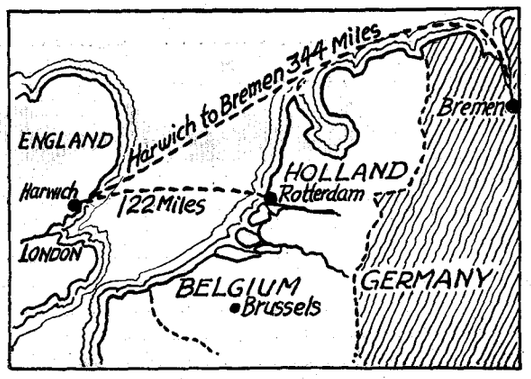


THE NORTH SEA PERIL TO ENGLAND.

Map showing that a German war vessel could reach England from Holland in seven hours and from Germany in eighteen hours.

"Taken as a whole, the decision should give satisfaction to Newfoundland, Canada, Great Britain, and America. The main cause of friction has been removed, and it will not be the business of politicians to keep old sores open."

Mr. Elihu Root, chief counsel of the United States at The Hague in the fishery dispute, thinks, after reading the whole text of the award, that America has obtained what she wanted. The following is his communication to the press:

"According to the text of the award of the Hague tribunal, in the Newfoundland fisheries arbitration, which I have just received from the State Department, it appears that the terms of the decision upon question No. 1, the principal question in the case, give to the United States practically the relief for which she contends.

"Question No. 1 related to the right of Newfoundland to restrict the American right of fishing by her laws, without the consent of the United States. The decision holds that Newfoundland is entitled to pass such laws, but the laws must be reasonable, equitable, and fair as between the local and American fishermen, and that it is not for either of the parties to the treaty to determine the reasonableness of a law, but if that is contested it must be decided by an impartial authority before the law goes into effect.

"To give effect to the decision the tribunal has formulated a series of provisions under which all laws affecting American fishermen are to be published for two months before they go into operation, and then, if objected to by the United States, are to be referred to and passed upon by a mixt commission before they become operative.

"The result of this decision will be that the American fishermen will no longer be subjected to the uncontrolled exercise of power by their competitors in the Newfoundland legislature.

"There were six other questions submitted to the tribunal, of which questions 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7 were decided in favor of the United States. The remaining question, No. 5, relating to the right of Great Britain to exclude Americans from the large bays of the non-treaty coast, is a question of historical interest which was much discust sixty or seventy years ago, but it is not a question of much practical importance, as our fishermen have made no claims under it for twenty-odd years past. Upon that the tribunal appears to have made a compromise on substantially the terms agreed to in the Chamberlain-Bayard treaty of 1888."

THE GERMAN PANIC.

GERMAN SENTRY OF ALSACE—"Here comes a French aeroplane! Give him a volley!" —*Dur's Elsass* (Strassburg).

GERMAN ADVANCE ON THE NORTH SEA

THE ARREST of two Englishmen as spies on Borkum, the western extremity of the German Frisian Islands, says Mr. William Maxwell, the special correspondent of *The Daily Mail* (London), "must be regarded as an open confession of German activity in naval and military works of strategic importance on the North Sea." He then relates an incident which he entitles "A Threat and its Fulfilment," as follows:

"It will be remembered that some months ago Baron Heeckeren, who was formerly in the Dutch diplomatic service, declared in Parliament at The Hague that the German Emperor had written a letter insisting on Holland strengthening her defenses against possible attack by Great Britain, and hinting that in the event of failure he would be compelled to take measures of his own."

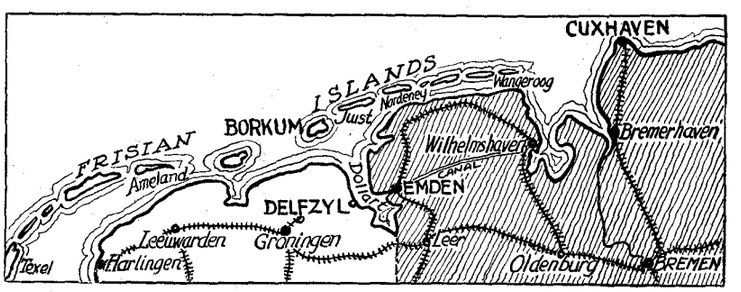
This keen journalist thinks the Kaiser has begun to take "measures of his own." The Germans are undoubtedly at work, he asserts, to make of Borkum a naval and military base. Mr. Maxwell visited that island a month before the arrest of Messrs. Brandon and Trench. He thus describes a bit of land six miles long and two broad:

"The shore waters are shallow, but a great mole, partly natural and partly artificial, stretches out from the southeast to give anchorage for ships. The enterprise, so manifest to every visitor, is not restricted to holiday attractions. The day is approaching when Borkum will be known not as a holiday resort in the North Sea, but as a flying base for naval operations. Tho there are at present no forts of the kind to attract a 'camera fiend,' there are works in progress with vigilant and suspicious sentinels over them and a little barracks for artillerymen cautiously tucked away among the sand-dunes, over which is written on every side the word *Verboten* (Forbidden)."

From his personal observations he concludes that at Borkum and other points adjacent "operations are in progress to strengthen the position of Germany with regard to Holland."

He thus outlines how important the independence and neutrality of the Netherlands is to the peace of Europe, and particularly to the security of the British Isles:

"The independence of Holland and Belgium is our first and our greatest interest on the Continent of Europe. In the hands



ONE OF GERMANY'S OUTPOSTS IN THE NORTH SEA.

Borkum, the westernmost of the German Frisians, which is being strongly fortified.

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of a hostile Power the Netherlands would be, as has often been said, a loaded pistol pointed at the heart of the British Empire. Between Brest and the Baltic there are no great natural harbors, save those of Holland and Belgium, that could be used with effect against us. If Germany ever succeeds in controlling this maritime zone her capacity for naval, military, and economic war would be increased a hundredfold. Her ships would have secure bases within easy striking distance from our coasts; her armies would have railways for rapid concentration and for outflanking our friends coming from France, and her rulers would be able not merely to paralyze but also to destroy all commerce between the Continent and the British Isles."

Helgoland is the Gibraltar of the North Sea. Borkum is to be its Malta. Speaking of the German "boast" that "a flotilla of German torpedo-boats will be able to emerge from cover through the sally-port at Borkum and strike the British coast in six hours," the London *Mail* says editorially:

"With Helgoland, the Gibraltar of the North Sea, for the central ward and citadel, the German fleet will have a maneu-

LET RUSSIAN ABSOLUTISM BEWARE OF DRIVING POVERTY TOO FAR.
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

vering area of nearly one hundred miles, covered and protected and provided with many exits into the North Sea. This is a vast and a practical enterprise worthy of the creator of the imperial German Navy. We can not look without the most serious concern upon a scheme which German newspapers declare will double the fighting capacity of their fleet. It is no longer a naval theory or an imperial ambition. It is a hard and dangerous fact which no amount of theorizing can explain away."

It is practically a threat and a warning to England, the supremacy of whose fleet in the North Sea is the sole means of national security, and we read:

"Germany has, of course, a perfect right to develop her naval resources in whatever manner and to whatever extent she chooses. But her devouring activity in the North Sea and her relentless rivalry for naval supremacy can not leave us indifferent to the danger that steadily advances toward our shores. There can be only one answer to the challenge. We must build and build and build again until this new and immeasurable advantage which Germany is wresting from the sea is more than balanced by the unquestionable supremacy of our fleet.

"Germany may be actuated by motives that concern only her own protection. . . . But the most harmless intentions on the part of Germany can not relieve us of the responsibility which her action imposes upon us. We can not sit still and applaud while she puts forward every effort . . . to deprive us of our naval supremacy."

CHOLERA AND POLITICS IN RUSSIA

THE RAVAGES of cholera, which has raged in Russia uninterruptedly for the past three years and now counts almost 78,000 victims, is at last beginning to attract the attention of the entire world, and is spoken of in the press as an international menace. Germany and Italy have had some cases of cholera, and our own Government has begun to take extraordinary precautions at the ports of entry.

The epidemic has attacked almost the entire Russian Empire. The outlying districts are hotbeds of the plague, and so helpless is the Health Bureau that it can not keep the epidemic even out of the capital and other large cities. Since June 20, there have been 3,188 cases in St. Petersburg, and 1,107 deaths. For the week ending October 3, there were in Yekaterinoslaf 326 deaths, in Kief, 219, in Don Cossacks 314. In Moscow alone does the Health Department seem to be sufficiently organized to resist the epidemic successfully.

To judge from the newspaper utterances, many believe that the apathy of the Russian educated classes toward this national calamity is one reason why the disease has made such headway. Their attitude has become so threatening that the reactionary *Novoye Vremya*, which, as a rule, has nothing but jeers for the Russian "intellectuals" and their ideals, has recently come out with an appeal to them. To this the Liberal *Riech* replies:

"The people are in an abnormal condition. They are dispirited, dejected, and apathetic. Only a guaranty of rights and liberty can raise the majority to a normal state, and produce in our intelligent classes the habit of fulfilling their duty. The *Novoye Vremya*, in interpreting our explanation of the indifferent attitude of the Russian intellectual classes, maintains that our explanation is tantamount to saying, 'If you want us to fight the cholera, give us a real English or French constitution at once. Otherwise Russia will be abandoned to the epidemic and will be transformed into a desolate wilderness.' We said no such thing. We merely stated the sad but unfortunately indubitable fact, that the educated Russians are unwilling to work against the epidemic in the official organizations under the conditions of work now prevailing there. This fact has been repeatedly established. Not long ago we printed in our columns the very instructive remarks made by the pro-rector of the St. Petersburg University on this question.

"The official papers ask the public to fight the cholera. What shall they fight it with? With newspaper appeals? We point out the inadequacy of such means. It is impossible to create artificially a spirit which does not exist because it was destroyed by the very same reactionaries and their journalistic representatives who are now invoking that spirit to fight the epidemic sweeping over our country.

"There is good reason for the general apathy of the people, a reason to which you reactionaries can not point with pride at the present moment, when the evil is so near your own door that you are suddenly seized with a desire to make the intelligent element public-spirited. You managed to make even the new order hopeless with the aid of your so-called nationalism. You managed to make enemies of many peoples living in Russia, who had either never been, or had long ceased to be, our enemies. You reactionaries are reaping the fruit of what you sowed. The devastation you see about you is of your own creation. The desolate wilderness you are beginning to perceive about you, which is making you so anxious and nervous, is nothing but the faint shadow of what may overtake you in the future.

"We believe your triumph, the triumph of reaction, will soon end. We believe so because we believe in a better future for Russia, because we believe in the glorious ideals of the Russian intellectual classes. And we also believe in their ability to sacrifice themselves for the good of others, for the good of their country. Beware of invoking the ideals of the Russian intellectuals, which you long ago forgot! You may find you have roused a spirit you can not control!"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

PERIL FROM RURAL INSANITATION

THAT THE city has become actually more sanitary than the country may seem a surprizing thing to those who have been going from city to country in search of health. The country may still be more healthful than the city, and yet have plague-spots here and there that sanitation should purify, and, in fact, the next point of attack in sanitary progress is the rural district, says Dr. Allen W. Freeman, assistant health commissioner of the State of Virginia, in a paper read before the American Medical Association and printed in its *Journal* (Chicago, August 27). Recent years, Dr. Freeman tells us, have witnessed great changes for the better in the hygiene of cities, placing them in advance of the country in this regard. He says:

"Effective health departments have been organized, and the effect of measures such as the supervision of water- and milk-supplies, the visiting nurse and the tuberculosis dispensary, medical inspection of schools and the accurate control of contagious diseases has been so pronounced as to place their work on a firm basis, and to insure its continuance and extension. While much remains to be done in the cities, the foundation has been laid and the methods of work more or less standardized. It is not too much to say that we are within sight of the solution of many of the problems of municipal sanitation.

"While these facts are true of the cities, in those States with which we are familiar, no such condition exists in the country districts. They remain as they have been for years, without efficient organization, depending on the methods and beliefs of thirty years ago. In only a few States is there adequate supervision of the rural communities; only a few States require the reporting of even the most dangerous of contagious diseases, and in most cases what activity there is in the country districts is confined to the control of smallpox, diphtheria, and scarlet fever, with occasional attention to a flagrant nuisance. The vast contributions of modern science to the prevention of disease are for the most part lost to the people of the country for the lack of organization and education."

HE POINTS THE WAY TO RURAL SANITARY REFORM.

Dr. Allen W. Freeman declares that the unsanitary conditions in some localities are "almost unbelievable."

What are the reasons for this contrast? They are, in the main, Dr. Freeman thinks, so obvious that he who runs may read. He states them thus:

"There is in the first place a greater survival of the individualistic idea of life in the country than in the city. Government touches the life of the individual in the country to a limited degree only. His personal liberty, so called, is seldom invaded. He is, and he considers himself to be, a law unto himself. In the city the communal idea prevails; no man lives unto himself alone; government is at the elbow of every citizen. In the second place, the very isolation of the country makes it almost impossible in the circumstances to educate the country people in the importance of health measures. A single successful campaign against measles or diphtheria or impure milk will generally convince the people of the city of the importance of health measures. As such a campaign is difficult or impossible under present conditions in the country, education comes more slowly and the support of health measures is always more doubtful. In the third place, the contrast between country and city is largely due to the fact that health measures are more obviously necessary in the city than in the country. The crowded city demands health protection. Where our nearest neighbor lives half a mile away he may suffer from a wide variety of diseases and we may never feel the danger, but where we are separated from contagious disease only by the partition wall of an apartment house, we feel the necessity for and yield more readily to preventive measures."

These reasons, of course, may be summed up in the single statement that effective sanitation is more difficult in the country than in the city. There is thus more need to begin the work soon and to do it thoroughly. It should not be neglected, for the health of both city and country depends largely on rural sanitation. Practically all the food-products of the city, Dr. Freeman reminds us, come from remote country districts. A single case of typhoid on a dairy farm may infect a whole city. To quote further:

"The farm is the point of attack, and . . . is the unit both in the spread and prevention of infection. Each farm is, to all intents and purposes, a separate community, with its own population, its own problems of sanitation, and its own forces for good and evil. The work we would do for the improvement of rural conditions of sanitation must be done for the improvement of the farm."

Recent studies of farm hygiene, Dr. Freeman assures us, reveal conditions in some localities that are "almost unbelievable." Sanitary arrangements, even the most primitive, are the exception. Wells are carelessly dug and without protection, while the absence of running water makes effectual cleanliness difficult. "The amount of water used per capita per day is exceedingly small." This is not a description of the average American farm, yet it holds, Dr. Freeman tells us, for thousands of farms that he has inspected in Virginia, and conditions in remote places all over the country are in many cases no better. It would seem that to call attention to such a state of things would be to remedy it; yet it is not so. Insanitary habits are ingrained and are altered with difficulty. Dr. Freeman advises personal missionary work. He thinks that "in attempting to solve this problem in the State of Virginia we could well take a leaf from the book of modern industrial enterprise," for "the problem of a man who would teach the people proper sanitation is not essentially different from the problem of the man who would sell them a book, or a safety razor, or induce them to buy an improved churn." The first question "is that of advertising, or, as we are accustomed to speak of it, of education." He continues:

"The forms of publicity to be used in this educational campaign are varied, and practically all of them are to-day being used in common by commercial and health organizations. Press notices, which are easily secured at small cost by a proper press-agent, are of enormous value; special stories are gladly carried by newspapers if they do not carry too much self-advertisement; bill-boards, magazine stories and articles, and special publications of various health departments are being used daily in this work. In addition, lectures, exhibits, special railroad exhibit cars, demonstrations in railway stations and public places, all have their place and all are being used by public-health agencies.

"But these are not of themselves sufficient. They arouse the interest or excite the curiosity of those whom we wish to reach, but they do not give the individual the necessary impulse for immediate action. We must have something more personal, more direct and impelling, to obtain the results that are necessary."

This sort of personal work has been begun in Virginia in connection with the eradication of the hookworm, but it would

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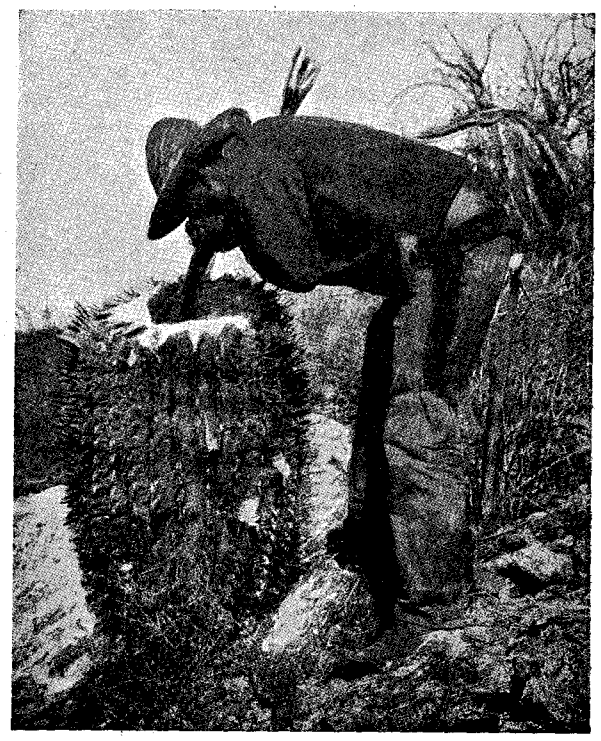

Illustrations used by courtesy of "The National Geographic Magazine."

GETTING A DRINK IN CENTRAL ARIZONA, BY CRUSHING THE PULP OF A DECAPITATED BISNAGA.

A PAPAGO INDIAN DRINKING FROM A CACTUS.

NATURE'S KINDLY PROVISION FOR DESERT TRAVELERS.

be equally valuable, of course, in any other kind of rural sanitary work. Rural district inspectors, each covering an area of four or five counties, and armed with microscopes, simple remedies, and proper literature, visit the local physicians and with their cooperation go through the farming regions, talk with the parents, examine the children, inspect schools, and give public lectures and demonstrations. This detail work has been remarkably successful in informing and interesting whole communities, and we may expect that other States will copy it. Only in some such systematic way will the problem of country hygiene be completely solved.

WAX FROM SUGAR-CANE

MORE AND MORE of the residues of industrial processes, that used to be thrown away, are being found to contain some useful substance. In some cases the value of what was originally considered a "by-product" has come to exceed that of the primary product itself. The residues of sugar-refining have now been discovered to contain a valuable waxy substance, in sufficient quantities to warrant its extraction on a commercial scale. Says a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris):

"When a section of sugar-cane is examined under the microscope, it is seen that from the epidermis exude little protuberances, straight or curved and disposed perpendicularly to the surface. These are made of wax, which, with other waxy substances, contained in other parts of the plant, pass into the juice in the process of its extraction. The lime used in almost all refineries carries them away in the refuse of the precipitation process, from which the idea of rescuing them has recently been broached.

"For this purpose, the slimy residue is placed in a receptacle where it undergoes a fermentation which destroys the fatty matters without attacking the wax; the substance is then dried in the sun and afterward in a current of warm air or in a furnace. The dry product is crusht and treated with benzine or carbon disulfid. The wax thus obtained is then refined by being extracted anew with petroleum essence, and then by filtration through clay or animal black. The residue of this extraction may be utilized as a lubricant or treated to obtain the sugar which it still contains.

"Cane-wax, thus obtained, is white or pale yellow; it much resembles in appearance Carnauba wax, as also in its hardness and high melting-point. The dried slimy residues contain 10 to 12 per cent. of it, a sufficiently large proportion to justify the industrial treatment of these residues."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE MYSTERY OF QUICKSAND

MANY inquirers, reading or hearing of the dangerous and mysterious qualities of quicksands, have sought in vain to find the difference between these and ordinary expanses of sand. Why do they engulf the unwary? An answer to this question is difficult to obtain and is generally unsatisfactory when found. In a lecture on the properties of sand, delivered at the Royal Institution in London, Charles E. S. Phillips tells us that the difference between quicksand and other sand is accidental rather than fundamental. He says, as reported in *Nature* (London, August 25):

"A certain amount of unnecessary mystery seems to surround this matter. I hasten to point out that the grains of quicksands appear to be in no way extraordinary. Nevertheless, the fact remains that sand in certain localities upon the coast readily gives way under a load. Instances are recorded where a cart driven over a wet shore has rapidly disappeared below the surface. The general opinion seems to be that this is due to a soft underlying layer of clay or mud, which no doubt in some instances is the true explanation. Mr. Carus-Wilson, who is an expert in these matters, pointed out to me recently, however, that another factor may be the imprisoning of gas between the grains, due to decomposition of organic matter.

"It must also be borne in mind that any surface in so good a contact with wet sand that the air is excluded will be held fast by atmospheric pressure; and further, that an object so situated, and tilted this way and that, will rapidly become embedded and swallowed up. It is by this simple process that the celebrated Goodwin Sands have claimed so many victims. A large percentage of the vessels stranded upon them, however, float safely off on the rising tide, but now and then one is caught and doomed. In the past they have been responsible for many a shipping tragedy; and there is a pathetic interest attaching to the fact that ribs and other remains of ships, long lost and forgotten, sometimes reappear for a time above the surface. Since the advent of steam, it is happily a rare occurrence for a vessel to be lost upon a sandbank.

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"In 1849 boring operations were carried out on the Goodwins by the engineering staff of Trinity House. The Deputy Master and Brethren, whose generous offer of assistance on all matters relating to this subject I gratefully acknowledge, have kindly lent a model made at the time, which shows the nature of the sand found at increasing depths. Solid chalk was reached at 80 feet below the surface."

THIRST-QUENCHING DESERT PLANTS

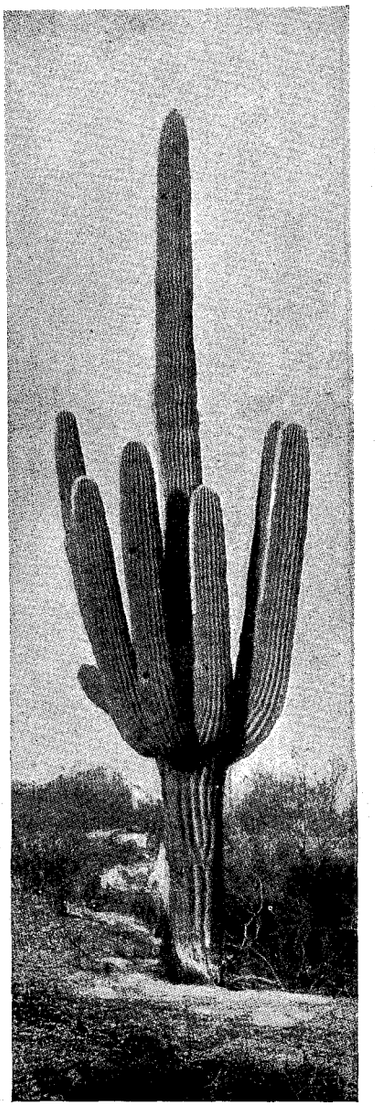
ACCOUNTS of plants resorted to by thirsty travelers in the desert for their abundant juices are frequently found in popular works, often, unfortunately, more or less apocryphal. The following brief but authoritative summary is from an article in *The National Geographic Magazine* (Washington, August), entitled "Notes on the Deserts of the United States and Mexico" and abstracted from a recent Carnegie Institution publication written by the director of the Department of Botanical Research, Dr. Daniel T. McDougal. We read:

"The Indian and the desert traveler often seek relief in the juices of plants when water fails. The fruits of some of the prickly-pears are slightly juicy, the stems of the same plant or the great trunks of the saguaro contain much sap, but for the most part it is bitter, and while it would save life, in extremity, yet it is very unpleasant to use.

"The barrel cactus, or bisnaga (*Echinocactus*), however, contains within its great spiny cylinders a fair substitute for good water. To get at this easily one must be armed with a stout knife or an ax with which to decapitate the plant, which is done by cutting away a section from the top. Lacking a suitable tool, the thirsty traveler may burn the spines from the outside of the bisnaga by applying a lighted match, and then crush the top with a heavy stone. This or other means is taken to remove a section six to eight inches in thickness. Next a green stake is obtained from some shrub or tree that is free from bitter substances, and with this or with the ax the white tissue of the interior is pounded to a pulp and a cavity that would hold two gallons is formed. Squeezing the pulp between the hands into this cavity will give from three to six pints of a drinkable liquid that is far from unpleasant and is generally a few degrees cooler than the air.

"Scouting Indians have long used the bisnaga, and a drink may be obtained in this manner by a skilled operator in five to ten minutes. Some travelers are inclined to look with much disfavor on the liquid so obtained, but it has been used without discomfort by members of expeditions from the Desert Laboratory. That it is often preferred by Indians to fair water is evinced by the fact that the Whipple Expedition found the Mohaves near the mouth of the Bill Williams River, in 1853, cooking ducks and other birds in the juice of these plants by means of heated stones dropt into the cavity containing the pulp.

"The sap of the saguaro (*Cereus giganteus*) and of other cacti contains bitter substances that make it impossible to be used to allay thirst by man, altho it may be given to burros. A supply is usually obtained by felling the heavy trunk and elevating the ends a few inches above the ground, while the middle is allowed to sag lower over a bucket or vessel that has been suitably placed in a hole in the ground below. A cut is made above the bucket to allow the liquid to escape while the process is hastened somewhat by building a fire under the ends.



GIANT CACTUS IN THE SANTA CATALINA MOUNTAINS.

The openings in the trunk and branches lead to large sac-shaped cavities, originally excavated by woodpeckers for nests, and afterward occupied by several other species, as well as colonies of honey bees. This specimen is 40 feet tall.

"The experiences of the expeditions from the Desert Laboratory made it evident that a still or condenser, by which even a small quantity of drinkable water could be obtained from the abundant sap of these plants or from alkaline waters, would greatly facilitate field-work. After some experiment, one was designed by Mr. Godfrey Sykes, in which the cactus pulp or liquid to be distilled is placed in a boiler of prest steel. This apparatus is now used by the laboratory parties while at work in the deserts. It has a capacity of several gallons per day, which enables a party to make an extended stay at a locality where the untreated water is undrinkable."

TO REFORM EXPERT TESTIMONY

THE REFORMATION of our methods of using the testimony of scientific experts, so that it will be of real value to courts, now seems to be assured in at least twenty States, we are told by an editorial writer in *American Medicine* (New York, August). Says this paper:

"The old disgraceful conditions are doomed because it has been finally realized that they are standing in the way of justice. The bills being prepared for legislative action all seem to be on the one plan of getting such testimony from a witness called by the court, paid by the State or county, and absolutely independent of prosecution or defense—as nearly impartial as human plans can make it in our present state of imperfection and fallibility. There may be defects in the bills, no doubt there are, for no human action is perfect; but it must be confest that no better plans have been suggested so far and that some of the ablest physicians and lawyers have given the subject very serious consideration. The accused and prosecutor can employ all the experts they desire to help in the conduct of the case, but such men will now be openly acknowledged as hired partizans who can not occupy the witness chair.

"The proposed laws exclude the partizan expert and, as the court is not presumed to know who are competent, confine the choice to a list supplied by a reputable body, say a local medical society in the case of medical cases. An engineering or chemical society should similarly nominate experts for their particular lines. To eliminate the dangers of officialism and the exclusion of experts from abroad or of new men not yet recognized as expert, there should be provision for the court calling any man jointly requested by the defense and prosecution if it so desires. We presume this will come in time—if not already provided for in the twenty States now studying the matter; but even if there is no such provision, it is no ground for opposition, as the measures are so infinitely superior to the present horrors that every one should demand the early enactment of the bills. Their passage will prevent the miscarriages of justice which have so disgraced American jurisprudence."

CONCRETE PILLARS BY CENTRIFUGAL FORCE—In Germany concrete pillars and piles are now being cast in a rapidly whirling cylindrical mold, which packs the concrete into a crust, leaving a hollow center. The results are said to be far superior to those reached by any other method. Says a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris):

"The manufacture of columns, and even of piles, from reenforced concrete has now entered into current practise, but the

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columns of this kind made by the firm of Otto & Schlosser, of Meissen, Saxony, are remarkable for the very original process used in their preparation.

"These columns are hollow, and a rotative machine using centrifugal force is used to make them. In a mold of wood covered with sheet iron, open at the ends, is first placed a reenforcement composed of longitudinal steel rods connected by a spiral of iron wire. . . . A proper quantity of a mixture of cement-mortar and asbestos-fiber is then turned into the mold [and] . . . it is placed in a special machine . . . which gives it a rotary motion of 500 to 1,000 turns a minute. The plastic mass is thus thrown against the walls of the mold, burying the reenforcing rods, and the violence of the centrifugal force produces a compression of the layer of reenforced concrete thus formed. The surplus water also is prest from the concrete by this means.

"The time of treatment varies from 10 to 15 minutes, according to the thickness that it is desired to give to the layer. At the expiration of this time, the mold may be removed from the whirling-machine, but it must of course be left in place long enough for the concrete to set completely, which will take place in from 12 to 24 hours. The column is then buried under a layer of wet sand, where it is allowed to harden slowly for three to four weeks. Different thicknesses may be given to different parts of the crust by inclining the mold properly during its rotation, the plastic mass tending to move toward the lowest point. Columns of this kind are made up to lengths of 45 feet, with diameters of 6 to 15 inches and a thickness of crust of one to three or four inches. They are strong and elastic."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"WE HAVE MADE A FETISH OF BOOKS."

Dr. F. Park Lewis believes we are sacrificing the eyes of our school-children to a worship of the printed page.

OVER-USE OF THE EYES IN EDUCATION

ARE WE making too much use of the printed page in educative processes? That close attention to books for six to eight hours a day, with incidental reading and writing, is responsible for the destructive processes that are injuring our children's eyes, is maintained by Dr. F. Park Lewis, of Buffalo, in a paper on "Conservation of Vision" read before the last meeting of the National Educational Association. "We are rapidly becoming a bespectacled nation," Dr. Lewis thinks; and by this use of corrective lenses we are not going to the root of the matter. We must lessen the hours of work during which the eyes are subjected to strain. He says:

"The labor-unions have wisely limited the working day to eight hours for strong men whose body tissues are developed and resistant, while we compel the child at the formative period of his life to use his most vital and impressionable eye-structures as much as eight hours, and *permit* him to use them in close, taxing work for ten hours or more a day. His eyes will no more tolerate such unwarrantable abuse than will his muscles or his brain. Something must in time give way, and usually it is the retaining coat which gives form and stability to the globe.

"It would seem to me that we are not getting at the root of the matter at all. We have reasons to congratulate ourselves on the splendid advances that have been made in pedagogic methods during the last few years. Practical work is being introduced in the school, such as printing and industrial and domestic science, but in the fundamentals we are still teaching largely through the method of the printed page. We have made a fetish of books. We have become a reading rather than a thinking people. We have come to believe that the most effective way in which knowledge can be communicated from one person to another is through the medium of the printed page, while it is in fact an indirect route to the mind. A picture of a thing—and especially of a thing in action—becomes almost immediately a thought. The printed word is not the thing itself. It is not even the symbol of the thing, as is an Egyptian hieroglyph or the crude sketch of one of our aborigines. It consists of a group of arbitrarily chosen forms which placed in certain combinations—more or less variable as we modify our spelling—*represents* the *symbol* of the thing. Consider for a moment the number of mental processes that are required to enable a child to grasp the idea which the word is intended to convey. . . . That which requires a page of description is *told* in much less than half the time required to read it—and all of this and much more, if *seen*, is comprehended at a glance. The expression of the face, the tone of the voice, the gesture, the human interest conveyed, are all interpretative. With a foreign language, still another additional mental process is exacted, and we find our students after two, three, or four years devoted to the study of French or German disappointed and unhappy to find that it is to them a dead language and that the result of their labor is a book knowledge only; while a little gamin from Palermo or Budapest will pick up a useful vernacular in the streets to which he will add a richness of slang, and, thereby, of vitality, that we may envy, but can never hope to attain."

We must realize, Dr. Lewis goes on to say, that there is another and a more direct way of getting at the intelligence of the child, than that which we commonly employ. We have too many books; too many studies; not enough athletics of the right sort; not enough training in mental agility and logical thinking. We should teach real values; not their symbols; and we should make our teaching more direct and personal. He goes on:

"These are neither visionary nor theoretical ideas to which I am giving expression. They are the outgrowth of the real philosophy of Froebel. They have found expression with marvelously satisfactory results in our manual and industrial training schools. We have used them to some extent, tho not nearly enough, in our schools for the blind, but in their fullest development and most satisfactory results in the schools for the mentally slow. I saw a chosen group of the laggards in a school in Rochester, N. Y., in a gymnastic class following the rapidly given orders of the instructor in the game 'Simon Says' and then imitating the equally swift motions of the arms and legs, without a word of command. It was evident that the training in quick coordination, in mental alertness, and in fixity of attention was vastly more effective than any corresponding amount of book work could possibly be. If this were true of those whose responses were slow, how much better proportionally would it have been with children of active mentality? Lest I may seem to be wandering from the subject under discussion, let me say that the conclusions exprest are not only relevant, but they are an essential part of my thesis. At the request of the Association of Women Principals of New York City, a number of eminent oculists made a careful examination of existing conditions and formulated certain recommendations which they urged should be adopted. These recommendations were referred by the Board of Superintendents to a special committee of two whose judicious and thoughtful summary of the whole matter is worthy of careful consideration.

"The subject of the paper to be used in the school-books, the type, the position of the child, the lighting, are all considered, not only with the judgment of men of trained minds, but with the practical knowledge of the experienced teacher. 'It is impossible,' says this committee, 'to dispense with the teaching of reading and writing.' It is impossible, undoubtedly, and also undesirable. But is it impracticable to limit very largely the amount of reading and writing, in that way not only saving the eyes from unwarrantable use, but, by limiting the hours of work, leaving some time for the study of the fundamental things of life? . . . . . .

"In the report occur these words: 'Your committee believe that this question can not be settled by educators, publishers, or printers, but should be determined by oculists.' . . . 'The latter have never made an extended investigation of the subject and hence can only give expert opinion which is not based on

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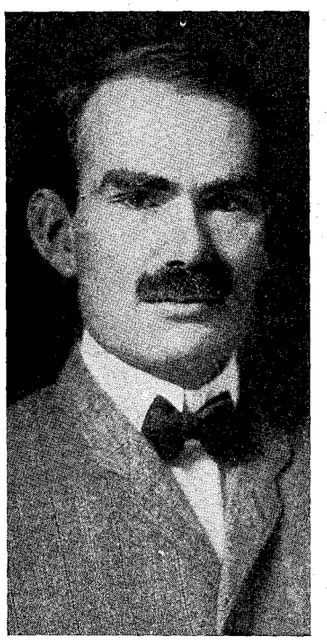
evidence. An investigation should determine the exact extent to which calendered paper is used, the effect of such paper on the eyes of the pupils, the amount of time spent by pupils working continuously at books made of such paper—and how often a day they do so.'"

To give the work of such a committee a practical value, it should be carried out, says Dr. Lewis, by oculists in conjunction with educators, publishers, and printers, and he tells us that the prospect is good that this will be done. Committees of other medical and educational bodies are cooperating to the same end and it is probable that the question with which we have opened this article will soon be authoritatively settled.

PARIS PREPARING FOR THE NEXT FLOOD

THE PARISIANS are determined that the next flood that comes their way will not do the damage that has been charged to the account of that of 1910. The last flood of equal size occurred there two and a half centuries ago; and the next, be it in two centuries or two years, will do as little harm as it may. A Government commission has just decided on the expenditure of somewhat more than $40,000,000 in engineering works that are expected both to make great floods less likely in the future and to reduce their capacity for doing damage if they do come. The report of the commission is summarized in *La Nature* (August 13, 1910). After noting that the lower quarters of Paris fared better this year than they did 250 years ago, owing to the better system of flood-warnings, the Commission advises supplementary precautions, such as doubling the observations taken by registering apparatus, and the automatic transmission of the indications of these apparatus to the central service at Paris. Further:

"The minute investigations of the commission bore upon all the public works having to do with the local protection of Paris and on all the varieties of public service injured or threatened in 1910. . . . Its investigations extended to 70 suburban communes. After having recapitulated the local operations susceptible of being promptly carried into effect, but which do not assure complete protection it proceeds to vaster operations that may assure such protection by lowering flood levels—afforestation; absorption pits; reservoirs in the hills or on the plains; the control of certain watercourses in such manner as to prevent the superposition of flood-waves, which are the most active factors in great inundations; and the deepening of the Seine. Finally it has determined upon the enlargement of the tributary of La Mounaie, the reconstruction of four bridges, . . . the dredging out of the Seine between Suresnes and Bougival, and a cut-off, open to navigation on the Marne from Annet to Epinay. The Government and the interested communities will share the expense, which has been estimated at $44,400,000. This outlay will not be at all disproportionate to the advantages that will be gained from it."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



MR. LEE DE FOREST,
Who plans a wireless-telephone system for moving trains.

FOOD THAT MUST BE POLISHED—It is not generally known that the rice grain of commerce with its smooth, pearly luster, has been artificially polished to give it this appearance, it being believed, rightly or wrongly, that the unpolished cereal would not command so high a price. The powder or flour removed from the grain in this process is called "rice polish" and it is stated in Farmers' Bulletin 412 of the United States Department of Agriculture (Washington, 1910) that it possesses valuable properties. We read:

"It contains less fat and protein than rice bran, but a higher percentage of starch. It is sometimes used as a stuffing material in the manufacture of sausage. A considerable amount of the polish made in this country is exported to Germany, where it is made into buttons. . . . Rice polish, when substituted for part of the cotton-seed meal in a ration for steers at the Texas Station, resulted in increasing the rate of gain, while the cost of the gain was slightly reduced. . . . In five experiments at the Alabama Station rice polish was found superior to corn meal in feeding pigs. One pound of gain required only 3.73 pounds of rice polish, as compared with 4.74 pounds of corn meal. Hence, 78.6 pounds of the polish are equal to 100 pounds of corn meal."

TO OPERATE TRAINS BY WIRELESS TELEPHONE

THE POSSIBILITY of running trains by means of wireless signals, especially by communication through wireless telephone directly from signalman to engineer, is strongly asserted by Lee De Forest, inventor of the wireless system bearing his name, in an article published in *Modern Electrics* (New York, August). Dr. De Forest tells us that a test of this plan is soon to be made on the New York Central road. He writes:

"The possibility of telegraphing wirelessly to moving trains over considerable distances by means of the old-fashioned spark telegraph, was, I believe, first demonstrated in 1905 over the Chicago & Alton Railroad out of Chicago and St. Louis. . . . . .

"Subsequent experiments at New Haven, Conn., and Toronto, Canada, demonstrated the correctness of my view, that the track-rail system, including the mass of telegraph or telephone wires along the right of way, served not only as a conducting zone or wave chute along which the electric waves preferred to travel; but also acted as a net to catch waves coming transversely and obliquely toward the right of way, and then distributing in both directions along the track a surprizingly large amount of electric energy. . . . . .

"By this arrangement it would be a comparatively simple matter to telegraph regularly to and from express trains over a distance of, say, 40 miles (20 miles on each side of the track-side station). However, the commercial applications of such a wireless-telegraph service would be generally confined to a few limited trains, where, for the benefit of traveling business men, a news or stock report service could be made a feature. The expense of carrying a telegraph operator on board, more than the cost of the equipment entailed, would greatly limit such application.

"With the radio (or wireless telephone), however, the case becomes very different, so different in fact that it is my firm belief that ere many years the telephoning to moving trains, and especially to locomotives, will become a very common, or well-nigh universal adjunct to our elaborate railroad safety appliances.

"For such a purpose long distance of communication will be quite unnecessary, in fact, undesirable. . . . This system would enable the signalman to talk direct to the engineer for a period of one to four minutes, and add immensely to the probability that he will receive the proper signal, or enable him to receive orders or information which the semaphore can not possibly communicate. The engineer could not, of course, reply, except to O. K. by whistle.

"It would appear that by this appliance it will be generally quite unnecessary for a train to stop merely to receive dispatcher's orders. What value this saving of time of hundreds of trains would aggregate to the railroads in a year, I have no means of estimating. Surely it would total very large figures."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

FATHER VAUGHAN AT MONTREAL

THE BRILLIANT Eucharistic celebrations recently witnessed at Montreal are said to have outshone anything of a similar character ever held on this Continent. The splendid spectacle of the two street processions was dignified by the presence of five Cardinals, one of whom was the Papal Legate, and the city awarded him honors commensurate with what the Pope himself might have received. At the meetings where audiences were addrest in both French and English, many subjects of Church polity and public welfare were discust in addition to the addresses celebrating the Holy Eucharist. At

THE FIVE CARDINALS AT THE EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS.

The seated line, from the reader's left to right, are Cardinals Ferrari, Italian; Gibbons, of the United States. Vannutelli, the Papal Legate. Logue, Primate of Ireland; and Mercier, of France.

one of the latter the Rev. Father Vaughan, of London, who has often attracted attention at home through his attacks upon the vices of the "smart set," made some strictures upon the Protestant religion that have stirred up vigorous protests in the anticatholic press. Father Vaughan's address is called "tactless" by his critics because the meetings of the Congress were attended by Protestants as well as Catholics. The honors, moreover, that were extended to Cardinal Vannutelli, the Papal Legate, partook of a civic as well as a religious character, and in these the entire city participated. Some blame even is imputed to Cardinal Vannutelli, on the ground of a second speech of Father Vaughan's. It is admitted that the Papal Legate may have been unaware in the first instance of what the English priest proposed to say, but this can not be alleged concerning the second speech. The London (Ont.) *Advertiser* comments in this vein:

"Father Vaughan's tactless references to Protestantism have created more excitement than is seemly or prudent. They would have attracted less notice if Father Vaughan himself had been less noticeable. The Eucharistic Congress, at which he is perhaps the most picturesque figure, chances to be very much in the eye of the Canadian people just now. Perhaps there are anti-Catholics looking for cause of offense, and rather pleased to find it. Catholic dignitaries, therefore, ought to be careful not to furnish it. The Papal Legate and the Archbishop of Montreal appear to appreciate this. Their utterances have been gracious and studiously conciliatory, as tho they were anxious to atone for Father Vaughan's indiscretion. His attack was not more bitter than that frequently made upon Roman Catholicism by Protestant zealots. It is one of the privileges of living in an empire which prides itself upon free speech.

"Father Vaughan complains that Protestantism is a 'soulless religion,' because, as he says, it lacks the element of sacrifice incarnated in the Eucharist. Precisely the same reproach is leveled at Roman Catholicism by many Protestant polemics, who argue that the soul of religion in the ancient Church is smothered under rites and forms and priestly dictation. In either case such a charge is meaningless; it is refuted by the earnest, pious souls among the adherents of all Christian churches."

Father Vaughan's sermon that called forth newspaper criticism was an exposition of the Mass as "the soul of religion." In the course of it he said, according to reports in the Montreal papers, that it was "the genius of Protestantism to invent a would-be religion without sacrifice." This invention he called more "wonderful" than the invention of gunpowder, the compass, or of printing itself. But even more wonderful "than the sixteenth-century invention of a soulless religion was the sixteenth-century discovery that the Mass, which from the dawn of Christianity till then, had been regarded as of the essence of religion, as its central act, was after all only 'a blasphemous fable and a dangerous deceit.'" Surely, the preacher went on to say, "this was a discovery fraught with consequences more revolutionary than even the discovery of a new world by a Columbus." From the Montreal *Weekly Witness*, we give some of his further words:

"Naturally enough, the so-called religious reformers, who for the most part strangely forgot, first of all, to reform themselves, did everything in their power to tear the mass out of the old religion, to pull down its altars, and to rid the earth of its priesthood. In my own dear land of England, the 'little flock' surviving the old Catholic families who would not conform to a lifeless religion, nor tie themselves to a ghastly corpse, has a tale to tell of those days of fire and sword, or dungeon, and rack, and gallows, which is only surpassed by what Ireland, more loyal than England to the Great Tradition, suffered for the faith, for the mass. It was the mass that mattered. It was the mass that was to be so completely stamped out, as to be altogether a forgotten thing on earth.

"High treason it was in those days to be a priest, high treason to shelter a priest, high treason to give alms to a priest, high treason to offer mass, high treason to hear mass, high treason to allow mass.

"Do we not read how an ancestor of one here present to-day, being questioned by his judge if he had been present at a mass that had been offered in his house, replied: Unfortunately present he was not, tho he had proudly lent his house in which it was said. 'Well,' said the judge, 'tho you were absent from the feast, you shall have a taste of the sauce,' and with that he proceeded to pronounce sentence on the mass-believing follower of Christ, prepared to suffer any and every loss rather than forfeit the privilege of Holy Mass.

"But the mass being the very living soul of Christianity was no more to be torn out of Christ's religion than the St. Lawrence running below your great city is to be dragged away from its river-bed, or the light of the sun bathing your glorious city in radiant beauty is to be quenched in the heavens above."

In speaking of English Protestantism, especially that section which is known as Anglican, Father Vaughan distinguishes two sections, one influenced by rationalism and politics, and the other believing in revelation and authority. "The former," he declared, "is drifting away to agnosticism, while the latter party is creeping back to Catholicism." For these he asked the grace of kindness from the holders of the true faith, that they may be helped back to the arms of the Mother who weeps for her children.

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CHRISTIANITY'S APPEAL TO LAOS BUDDHISM

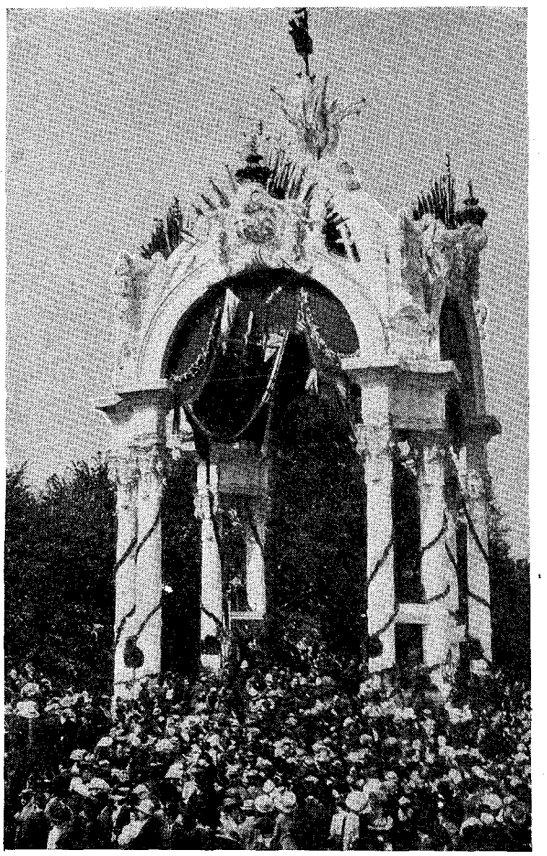
LAOS BUDDHISM has one open door to Christianity not furnished by the faith of the Burmese or other Buddhists. The people of this Indo-Chinese territory go to the temple on Buddhist sacred days and pray that life may be spared until they shall "see the face of him that is to come." Buddha, they say, told his followers that he was not a savior, but that in the future there would come another "enlightened one" who should save all who beheld his face. The impression made by this hope upon the Laos, says John H. Freeman in the Chicago *Interior*, "gives to the messenger of Christ an opportunity much used by our evangelists to present to them Jesus as one who fulfils the hope of all nations." Of the religious system bequeathed by Sakya-Muni, the Buddha or "enlightened one," this writer gives the following interesting account:

"It denies the existence of the soul, and teaches nothing of God. Arising as a protest against the polytheism of India, it was accused of atheism, and this accusation can hardly be evaded. It does not actually deny the existence of God, or of gods, but it ignores them, and so amounts to practical atheism. The Buddha was but a man and has ceased to be; so their own books say. The Buddhist is not taught to lift the soul to anything above man himself.

"The idea of birth and death and rebirth, sometimes as an animal, again as man or angel, seems strange to a Western mind, but has great hold on the thought of India. Transmigration as taught by Hinduism seems utterly at variance with Buddhist denial of personality and the soul, but Sakya-Muni accepted it in modified form, the doctrine of 'karma.' Few even of the followers of the Buddha understand, or pretend to understand, his meaning. The idea commonly current among them is akin rather to the cruder ideas of transmigration current in India.

"That every good deed has for its object to gain merit for the doer, is the firm conviction of every Buddhist. Real altruism, action prompted by love for one's fellow rather than by ultimate gain to oneself, is not expected outside the family circle, nor is it understood. If a man gives alms, he does it to accumulate merit that shall ultimately outweigh his demerit, and promote his own happiness hereafter. If he builds a monastery, or makes gifts to the 'order,' or places a jar of water by the roadside that the weary traveler may drink, it is all to make merit thereby. To place a son, a grandson, or some other lad in the monastery and support him there, is a common form of 'merit-making.'"

The "ten precepts" of Sakya-Muni are often compared with the Ten Commandments of Moses. The writer goes on:



REPOSITORY AT THE FOOT OF MT. ROYAL.

A temporary canopy to mark the terminus of one of the gorgeous processions of the Montreal Congress. The Host was carried in a monstrance of Canadian silver over flower-strewn pavements.

"Like the Mosaic Decalog these 'ten precepts' are divided into two tables. The first is the following:

Do not take life whether of man or beast.
Do not take what is not given
Abstain from adultery.
Do not lie.
Do not drink strong drink.

"These correspond somewhat closely to the second half of the Decalog, and are recognized as binding, no less on the laity than on the monks. But the first half of the commandments of Moses has to do with our duties to God, and finds no parallel whatever in the Buddhist precepts, the second half of which is as follows:

Do not eat at forbidden times.
Abstain from dancing, singing, music, and stage-play.
Use not a high or broad bed.
Take not pleasure in garlands, scents, or ornaments.
Receive not silver nor gold.

"It is evident that these latter precepts apply only to the monks, bidding them carry out the monastic idea of Sakya-Muni. The casual visitor at the 'wats' will soon discover that little real effort is made to obey them. As for the first half of the 'precepts,' while offenses and evasions constantly occur in, as well as outside, the monasteries, yet dishonesty, drunkenness, and impurity are certainly less rife among the Laos than in other parts of Asia. The scandals so commonly connected with Buddhist temples in China, Korea, and Japan, and inseparable from Brahmanic worship in India, are practically unknown in Laos temples.

"One precept demands especial mention—the first and great command of the Buddha: 'Do not take life whether of man or beast.' The more conscientious monks strain all the water they drink—even step aside from the path rather than crush an ant or worm. The

YOUNG GIRLS WEARING THE WHITE VEILS OF THE FIRST SACRAMENT IN THE PROCESSION OF THE HOLY EUCHARIST IN MONTREAL

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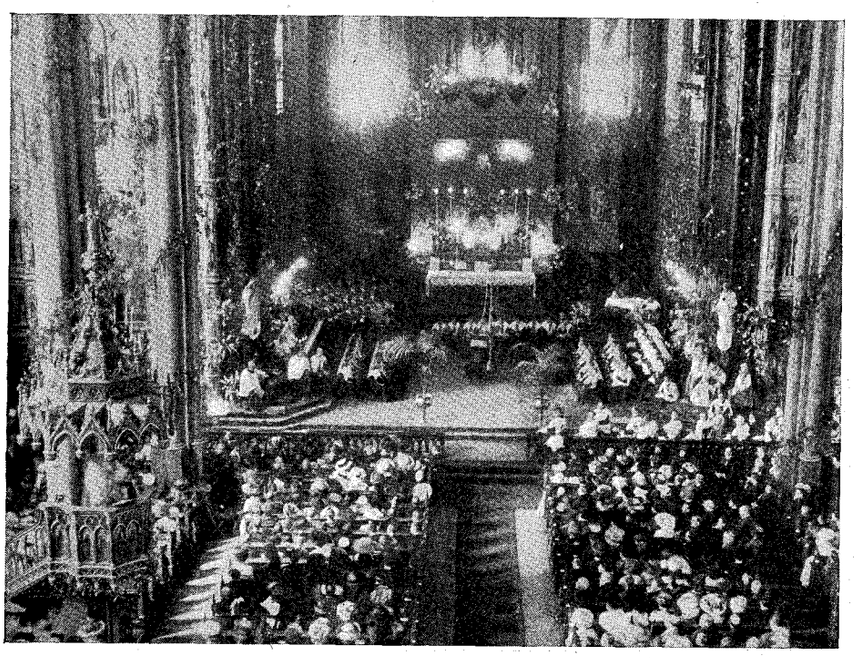
common people count the fisherman or hunter a constant offender against Buddhist law. Yet the fisherman deems he evades the law if he allows the fish he has caught to die of itself, as it soon will. The priests themselves constantly eat the flesh of animals some one else has killed. So long as he himself does not actually take life, the Laos man counts cruelty to animals no offense. He may maim or torture them, or look on suffering with seemingly utter indifference. A law intended to develop pity has worked rather the other way.



FATHER VAUGHAN PREACHING BEFORE THE EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS.

This service was held at St. Patrick's Church, which is known as the Irish Cathedral. Cardinal Logue, Primate of Ireland, was present, and Father Vaughan is seen in the pulpit.

"Among the Laos as everywhere, men crave flesh food. The fact that Christianity specifically sanctions the use of flesh as food, thus releasing a man from bondage to a law he can not keep, appeals to the common sense of every Laos man as an argument for Christianity. So does also the statement of Scripture that man unlike the beast is made in the image of God."

"SATURDAY-NIGHT RELIGION"

IF EVERY Christian woman would have a real, vital Saturday-night religion there would be less Sabbath desecration, observes Miss Hilda Richmond, who contributes a novel view to the problem of non-attendance at church. Her strictures apply to people of towns, villages, and small cities where the Saturday half-holiday for merchants and clerks is not an established feature of life. In these less-favored centers Saturday night becomes a time for "social" interchange, mingled with the duty of providing for household equipment. "Country people and town people alike swarm the streets until nearly midnight, leaving for their homes at last regardless of the tired workers who must put goods in order, straighten up accounts, leave stores in some semblance of order, and then go home to bathe and drop into restless slumber." It is no wonder, remarks this writer, in the Pittsburg *Christian Advocate*, that it is hard to get clerks and business men out to church or Sunday-school. The women, it will appear, are the chief delinquents:

"Perhaps if only buying were done, the evil would not be so great, but men, women, and children clog the stores to 'visit' and have a social good time. The clerks, tired from standing on aching feet all week, must politely wait until the dress-making, the canning, the preserving, the social affairs and domestic tribulations are all gone over, risking the displeasure of the employer, and then perhaps hear the comforting news that the shopper was 'just looking around.' But clerks are paid for waiting upon people, some one is sure to say. That is true, but they are just flesh and blood like other people, and get tired when Saturday night comes, just as we all do. There are women who call themselves good Christians who blandly argue that it is no harder for the clerk to stand behind the counter than for the shopper to stand in front of it, but the cases are not similar at all. One woman who always advanced that argument was in the habit of disposing of her moderate amount of work early on Saturday morning, the Sunday dinner in that family always being eaten outside the house, and then she would enjoy a refreshing bath, a long nap, and a quiet period of reading or resting until supper-time. Supper was little more than a lunch, and then, drest in fresh, comfortable garments, she would set out to enjoy the evening 'shopping' here and there, meeting her friends and buying a few things that needed no special care in selecting and could have been purchased any time. To her the going from place to place was a recreation, but to the weary clerks it was anything but rest. . . . . .

"I know there are people who say the clerks would not go to church if they had the opportunity to sleep all day Saturday, but that is not the point. Maybe some of them would not, but they should have the chance to say whether they will or will not. Just imagine that the girl behind the counter is your daughter or your sister or your intimate friend next Saturday night, when you aimlessly wander from store to store having goods pulled down that you never intend to buy, or really buying articles. It will enable you to see how tired she is and how very hard it must be to be pleasant and cheery when the weather is hot and her feet are tired and sore. And then think of the little delivery boys out on dark streets and back alleys delivering parcels that might have gone much earlier in the day, if only somebody had had enough grace and religion to order early.

"Every magazine and newspaper takes up the appeal to shop early at holiday time in order not to destroy the Christmas spirit in the hearts of clerks, but Christian women can ease the burdens of clerks all the year round."

In order to bring about the needed reform the writer suggests "that one influential, good-natured woman, who modestly states her views and enlists help in her cause, can be the means of discouraging a dozen or more of her friends from shopping on Saturday night, and in a very short time the movement will spread so that the tired workers will at least be convinced that there are many women who really care for their physical and spiritual well-being." Further:

"There are weary, discouraged mortals in every town and small city who have not been able to see Christ in the people who profess to be his followers, and if so little a thing as keeping out of the stores on Saturday night will help convince them, surely every woman who calls herself a Christian can arrange so to do.

"Instead of making the last night in the week a source of weariness to others, we had better go back to the old custom that made it a time of preparation for the Sabbath, when everything in the home was peaceful and orderly, and the 'day of all the week the best' was ushered in in calm and restfulness. Of course the stores will not be enabled to close early the next week, but in time the little leaven will leaven the whole lump, and merchants and their helpers will be enabled to enjoy the Sunday-morning services, because Christian men and women, especially the latter, had a Saturday-night religion as well as a Sunday one."

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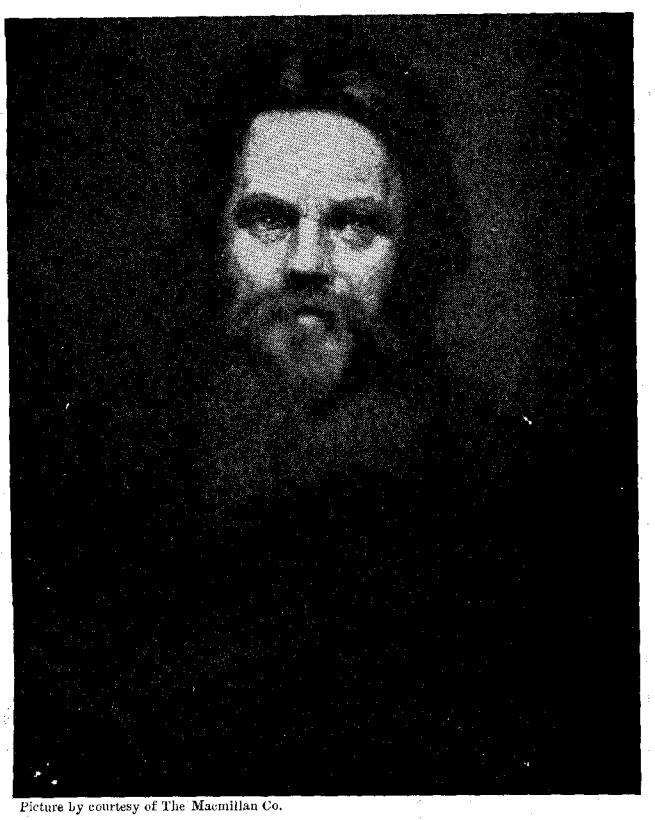
LETTERS AND ART

THE LEADER OF A LOST CAUSE

THE MENTION of Holman Hunt, who died the other day in London, brings before men's eyes again the word "Preraffaelite" which is but infrequently mentioned in art comment to-day. So far past is any real influence of the school of painters bearing this name that one starts with surprize at the thought that one of them has been living so long. Holman Hunt, dying at the age of eighty-three, was the first Preraffaelite, as well as the last. He was also, because of the pertinacity with which he clung to the artistic tenets of the school, "the most amazing figure of them all and the most pathetic." So says a New York *Tribune* writer, perhaps Mr. Cortissoz, who adds that "it is their standing still that will always be, to the student, a marvel by itself, a marvel touched with pathos." Hunt, we are told by a writer in the Springfield *Republican*, was "a grave, thoughtful man, by no means satisfied with the mere painting of beautiful pictures." Throughout his life he "followed resolutely two ends—to copy nature with scrupulous care, and to make his pictures of profound moral significance." This, as we shall see in the following, was not altogether what the public came to understand as Preraffaelitism:



Picture by courtesy of The Macmillan Co.

HOLMAN HUNT.

From a portrait by W. B. Richmond.

He was the virtual founder of the Preraffaelite Brotherhood and the only one to adhere firmly to its principles, living all his long life in defiance of all influence of succeeding schools of painting.

"It is not easy to sum up in a brief formula a movement which was so tentative and took on so many forms. In general it may be said that the Preraffaelites were protesting against the academic conventions which dominated English art in their day, and proposed to make a fresh start by working very faithfully and minutely from nature. Thus the name of the brotherhood had nothing to do with medievalism, tho it came to be almost universally misunderstood through the later influence of Rossetti and Burne-Jones. In the beginning naturalism would have been a better term. The revolt was in spirit akin to that of the impressionists a little later in France, but in its technical principles it was exactly opposed to impressionism. The impressionist seeks to give in a heightened form in his pictures the feeling which a given scene in nature has produced upon his sensibility. What he seeks is subjective truth. The Preraffaelites were more simple-minded, but had a less simple creed. What they undertook was to render, not the impression of nature, but nature itself, and in that impossible endeavor they copied details with laborious care and fulness.

"It is necessary to consider, however, that the founders of the movement had no completed theory in their minds. They were young, their school had been limited, and they were struggling away from the provincial narrowness of early Victorian England. They were convinced that the academicians were wrong, but they did not pretend to have a clear-cut road of their own to follow. They turned to nature in default of other teachers, but the precise rendering of detail was an experiment rather than an essential part of their doctrine. In his large autobiographical work, 'Preraffaelitism and the Preraffaelite Brotherhood,' published in 1905, Hunt has corrected this misapprehension: 'In agreeing to use the utmost elaboration in painting our first pictures we never meant more than to insist that the practise was essential for training the eye and hand of the young artist.' Hunt himself retained this restrained experimental handling after his companions dropt it, but it is not on this account that he reads others out of the brotherhood."

It was in 1848 that Hunt and Millais formed the little coterie of young artists, which in the same year became known as the 'P.-R. B.'; those initials being signed to the pictures which the members exhibited. Rossetti, who has somehow captured the banner of the school, was really its *enfant terrible*, as we see here:

"Their meaning was kept a dark secret for fear of stirring up the hostility of critics and hanging committees, always ready to scent treason to the established order. Rossetti, who had been taken into Hunt's studio as a pupil, indiscreetly betrayed the secret, and the storm broke out as had been anticipated, resulting, indeed, in the disruption of the original 'P.-R. B.' Rossetti, whose genius was much more peculiar and striking than that of the others, continued to hold the title of Preraffaelite, to which he had in point of fact very little claim, and it was his poetic ventures into the style of the Quattrocento which made the public identify the movement with medievalism. How different Hunt's idea was may be seen from any of his best-known pictures, such as 'The Light of the World,' 'The Scape Goat,' or 'The Shadow of Death.'"

But in spite of the rising tide of ideas with which Hunt had no sympathy, he, almost alone of them all, remained faithful to his cult "long after it had been discredited by the authentic developments of modern painting." "The new schools could not roll over him with obliterating scorn," observes the *Tribune* writer, and adds:

"They had to go around him, leaving him undisturbed in his happy isolation. The English like determination, and Holman Hunt was a resolute doctrinaire if ever there was one. Hence, as we have said, his countrymen will doff their hats as he passes. So, too, will observers everywhere who are interested in the history of modern art, tho it is likely that they will more modestly estimate the value of his actual achievements.

"Reflecting upon the significance of his long career, it is impossible to avoid disquieting thoughts on the comparative futility of that movement to which his almost piously dedicated labors meant so much. When the troublous days of the Preraffaelites were ended, and the public which had derided the famous Brotherhood had got to the point of cheerfully paying very high prices for its productions, there opened a period only to be described as one of appreciation more patriotic than critical. Somewhere in Matthew Arnold there is an allusion to the excessive laudation of Goethe by his countrymen. The Germans, quoth he, having formed the largest standing army in the world, have made up their minds to have a world-poet to match. The English Preraffaelites profited by a similar national fondness, and to this day the reputation of Rossetti, for example, is one on which it is ill-advised for a good Englishman to blow. His poetic genius has, of course, done something for his artistic fame, but all the members of the group

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have been made the most of in floods of more or less dithyrambic prose. Meanwhile, disinterested criticism has done justice to what was admirable in the Preraffaelite hypothesis and has quietly rejected the rest. There probably never was a body of painters powerful enough to form a 'school' which nevertheless so signally failed to exercise any really fertilizing influence."

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF WILLIAM JAMES

IT IS NOT often that the English press appreciate our great writers and teachers better than the press at home; but in the case of the late Prof. William James we find the English writers dwelling with more justice upon his lasting work, instead of selecting a "newsy" phase of his investigations—his interest in spiritualistic phenomena. Mr. Chesterton, among

ISABELLA AND THE POT OF BASIL.
From a painting by Holman Hunt, illustrating Keats's poem.

these writers, looks away even from the system of philosophy with which Professor James's name has been associated and declares that "William James will probably be counted valuable rather for a revolution in the mode of teaching than for any of the actual things he taught." Before saying this, the trenchant writer of *The Illustrated London News* dwells upon a phase of the late Professor's character that is declared representatively American. The admission does not come, however, without an accompanying tone of mild wonder. "He was full of those particular fine qualities," writes Mr. Chesterton, "that most people do actually find in Americans, tho most people are surprized to find them." To detail these qualities:

"He was full of enthusiasm, of generous appreciation, of spirituality and simplicity. There are no men less prone than Americans to a mere materialism; indeed, their fault is quite the other way. In so far as America has really worshiped money, it has not been because money is tangible. Rather it has been because money is intangible; and Americans cultivate it always in its least tangible form—in the form of shares, trusts, promises, implicit understandings, and illegal powers. They worship the invisible strength of money; they adore it as a sort of airy magic; no men on the earth think less of the actual pleasures that it stands for. The Yankee millionaire likes adding more noughts on to a figure in his private books; it is a spiritual pride with him. Nothing can make him see that, in adding noughts, he is truly and indeed adding nothings. Thus, even when the American is avaricious, the American is not greedy. And when he is the reverse of avaricious, when he is, like Professor James, naturally magnanimous and idealistic, he is capable of being the most childishly unworldly and even saintly of all the white men of this world. William James was really a turning-point in the history of our time, and he had all that sincerity and intellectual innocence that is needed in such a pivot. For a turning-point, like any other point, must be simple and indivisible."

It is admitted, in respect to Professor James's permanent contributions to education, that "he himself cared more for his dogmas than for his art of exposition." This does not turn the writer from his point, which he pursues by linking the late Professor with rather odd company:

"Whatever they were for James himself, James's doctrines are scarcely of so much value to the world as his spirited and satisfying style and temper. What Mr. Bernard Shaw did for the discussion of economics and politics Professor James did for the discussion of psychology and metaphysics. He forced them to join the undignified dance of common sense; he insisted that the philosopher should have modesty enough to make a fool of himself, like the rest of mankind. Every one is some sort of psychologist, since every one has some sort of psychology. Just as real religion concerns every one born with a heart, so real philosophy concerns every one born with a head. According to Professor James, psychology was a kind of surgery in which each man must be content to be both the operator and the patient; every man must dig up his own soul like his own garden. But it was above all in his eyes a solid study. Economics is not really the study of tables and statistics which are more remote than money; it is the study of bread, which is more actual than money. So in the highest philosophy only the actual is important, and a truth is more of a fact than a phenomenon.

"This practical plea of James for popularizing philosophy is his finest achievement. It is always supposed that metaphysics must be full of technical and elaborate terms. Some would even argue that the word metaphysics itself is not one to be used playfully in the nearest pot-house. But, for all that, the ultimate study of thought and of the mind ought to be the simplest of all studies; not, I mean, simple in its task, but perfectly simple in its language. If we say something of universal scope we can obviously say it as easily of a plain or comic thing as of any other thing. Technical terms belong to the study of special physical facts—birds or beasts, or stars or stones, or weather. If somebody (with a turn for original observations) remarks that one swallow does not make a summer, that is a matter depending on special study of such seasons and birds. There are some seventeen swallows in the neighborhood of my house, and some gloomy persons are of opinion that seventeen swallows have not succeeded in making a summer."

When full allowance has been made for his healthy and human reversal of the tone and methods of philosophy, the writer pursues, "it will appear even more regrettable that the actual system (or denial of system) with which Professor James later associated his name, was of the insufficient sort that it was." Further:

"It was his glory that he popularized philosophy. It was his destruction that he popularized his own philosophy. 'Pragmatism is bosh,' said a man of unphilosophic training but good general brains to me the other day. Professor James appealed to the ordinary man; and the ordinary man condemned him. But let us remember that while this exhibits the rightness of the condemnation, it also exhibits the rightness of the appeal. Pragmatism *is* bosh; but the best test of this is the test of the great Pragmatist himself; the appeal to the nature and reason of the ordinary man. Pragmatism substantially means that

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the sun being useful is the same thing as the sun being there. The ordinary man in London in this present romantic summer would immediately reply that there is a considerable difference between the two ideas; that the sun is frequently not there when he would be particularly useful. The ordinary man in Arabia would probably add that he is often there when he is quite the reverse of useful. And it is not sufficient for the Pragmatist to reply that these are cheap and illiterate answers; they are. But the whole point of Pragmatism (at least, of Professor James's Pragmatism, of Pragmatism at its best) is that it asks how ordinary people do actually use and feel ideas. Now ordinary people do actually feel the notion of truth and the notion of utility as utterly separate. The highest official figure of modern Europe happens to be a man of peasant origin; and his view of Pragmatism (other issues apart) would be echoed by all the peasants of the earth."

WHITMAN AS A RACE-BUILDER

AGAIN it is discovered that the poets are ahead in proposing a scientific theory. It is not Galton, but Walt Whitman, who first became an ardent advocate of "conscious race culture." Not only did Whitman sing of the cosmos, but he apprehended the processes by which the cosmos does and must evolve. This assertion comes from Mr. Henry Bryan Binns, who writes in *The Eugenics Review* (London). Whitman's poems were written a generation before the theory of artificial selection had grown firm enough to stand on scientific legs in the field of active propaganda, yet, asserts Mr. Binns, he undertook "the responsibility of race-building." This view of Whitman, perhaps, removes some of the objections raised by that aspect of his teaching which has brought upon him criticism for ignoring the spiritual side of man in an overemphasis of the physical. This writer goes on:

"From whatever page or standpoint we begin a reading of the 'Leaves' we are certain to be almost immediately confronted with 'Walt' himself, 'well-begotten and rais'd by a perfect mother,' singing 'the body electric,' proclaiming 'an athletic democracy,' 'the most splendid race the sun ever shone upon,' a 'race of passion and the storm,' 'one hundred millions of superb persons,' 'a larger, saner brood'—and declaring with all the authority his genius and assurance could summon

'Produce great persons, the rest follows'

in a word, you can not begin to read Whitman without recognizing his preoccupation with this problem of right begetting and right birth."

Of course Whitman was interested chiefly in the positive, or constructive side, of eugenics. His endeavor was to breed a

THE LADY OF SHALLOTT.

An illustration made by Holman Hunt for an early edition of Tennyson, for which the men who formed the Preraffaelite Brotherhood furnished most of the pictures.

race of the fittest. The evidence of Whitman's endeavor is scattered throughout his entire work, some extracts from which are quoted in the article. For example:

"Thus he writes 'To a Pupil':

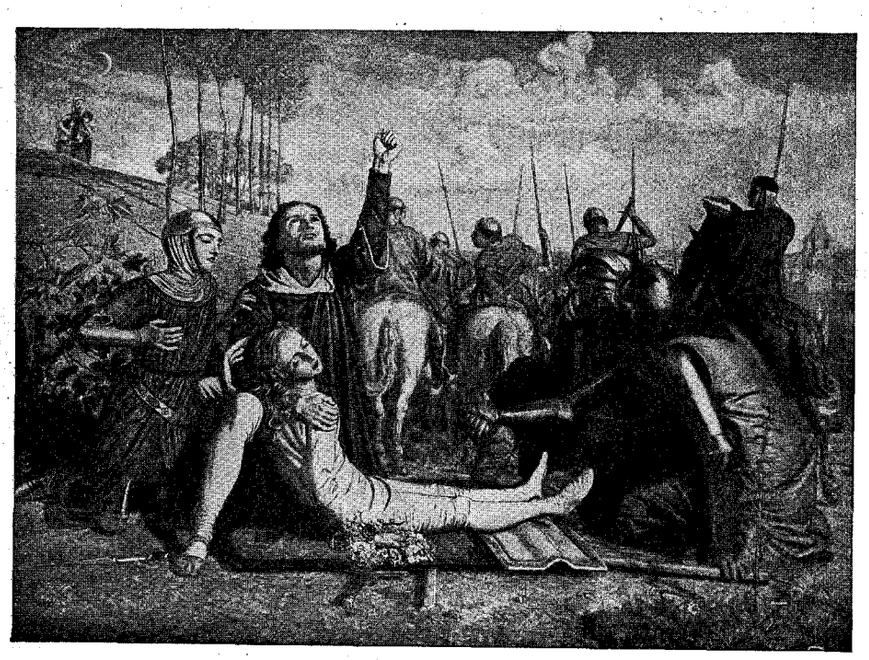
'Is reform needed? Is it through you?
The greater the reform needed, the greater the personality you need to accomplish it.'
'You!—do you not see how it would serve to have eyes, blood, complexion, clean and sweet?
Do you not see how it would serve to have such a body and soul that when you enter the crowd an atmosphere of desire and command enters with you, and every one is imprest with your Personality?
O the magnet! the flesh over and over! . . .'"

It is "not without deliberate intention," we are assured, that the poem following on the same page is one of maternity, emphasizing the fact that there can not be perfect sons without perfect mothers, and "the superbest man of the earth" will be the son of "the superbest woman of the earth."

"Again, turning over three pages, the reader is confronted with the doubtful question of America's future:

'With all thy gifts America, . . .
What if one gift thou lackest? (the ultimate human problem never solving)
The gift of perfect women fit for thee . . .
The mothers fit for thee?'

"In these three short poems is thus briefly indicated Whitman's attitude toward Eugenics: In any reform the agent needed is a great personality;



RIENZI.

One of Holman Hunt's pictures, bought by a friend of the artist when the Preraffaelite Brotherhood were suffering most from public disfavor, and kept out of sight in a garret for many years.

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and that must include a magnetic body. But such can be born only of a perfect woman; the future of the race lies with her."

Especially illuminating is Whitman's attitude toward sex. He sees that "sex contains all," and—"underneath all, nativity." But he uses the word sex in a mystical sense. He was no more a *roué*, declares Mr. Binns, than he was an emasculated theorist:

"Whitman believed in the domestic institution of marriage, but he was not primarily concerned with institutions. His intensely vital personal and social morality would have been shocked at the suggestion of neglecting his own part in strengthening and vitalizing his race, physically, mentally, and spiritually to the utmost of his power; and his influence makes it more difficult for any who come into contact with his vigorous and robust personality as it expresses itself in 'Leaves of Grass,' to escape the obligation and glory of parenthood. The obloquy which is supposed, in America, to attach to his work, attaches to it precisely because American society is hostile to all essential considerations of good breeding; and abhors above all things that wholesome but irrepressible sexuality which Whitman regarded as an essential quality of the people of the future.

"Whitman never suggested that the mere bringing to birth of a better race is the whole responsibility laid upon men and women of exceptional personality. In the 'Calamus' poems and elsewhere he reiterates the tremendous force of comradeship and the value of every other vital form of inspiration. A sound body is a good foundation to work upon, but it must be fine, too, and responsive to every living rhythm; it must be capable of enthusiasm and heroism, it must be made of the very stuff of poems. Health is nothing to him unless it can be kindled into illumination. However prolific she may be in other births, America is but barren till she is the mother of bards that can arouse. So also in the relation of the sexes, he is not concerned with the child alone; but—

'After the child is born of woman, man is born of woman'—for manhood does not properly begin before the second birth of sex enfranchisement, that new consciousness into which womanhood alone can open the gate."

DIMMING BOSTON STARS

AFTER CARRYING in mind the glowing words written by Carlyle upon Emerson's first visit to him, it gives a shock to read how he later came to regard this "bright spirit" from the New World. In some "Reminiscences" by the late Goldwin Smith, published in the September *McClure's*, we get hints of the sinking of Emerson's star. Besides this, the same writer manages to make the whole Boston galaxy shine with a diminished brilliance. Professor Smith speaks of meeting Emerson, and, of course, of looking "with interest on a man whose name and influence were so great." We read this:

"Emerson's character was undoubtedly fine and his influence was very good. But I can not honestly say that I ever got much from his writings. I can find no system; I find only aphorisms; an avalanche, as it were, of unconnected pebbles of thought, some of them transparent, some translucent, some to me opaque. Carlyle introduced Emerson to the British public as one who brought new fire from the empyrean. But the two men in genius were leagues apart and Carlyle at last found the new fire a bore. George Venables, calling one evening on Carlyle at Chelsea, found himself received with extraordinary warmth, the reason of which Mrs. Carlyle explained by exclaiming, 'Oh, we were afraid it was Emerson.' I heard Emerson lecture. Now and then he shot a telling bolt. The rest of his discourse to me was almost darkness. I heard him read his own poetry aloud, but it remained as obscure to me as before. Certain, however, it is that, by whatever means, he was inspiring and an elevating influence in his day, which was the critical time, when, New England Puritanism having lost its power, there was pressing need of something to maintain spiritual life. Longfellow also I met, of course, with interest, and he was most attractive as a man, tho I can hardly credit him with anything more than sweetness as a poet. Bryant lives by his 'Waterfowl,' and almost by that alone. Poe had poetic genius if he had only taken more care of it and of himself. Excepting him, can it be said that America has produced a poet? Perhaps America might ask whether at this time there is such a thing as a true poet in the world.

"Lowell, whom I also met, was in those days very anti-British. We could not greatly complain if the feeling of the ruling class in England was taken to be that of the nation, and resented as such. *The Times*, from its immense ascendency as a journal, was naturally regarded as the great organ of British opinion, and nothing could be more galling to American patriotism than its attacks. From their English visitor the courtesy of the Americans concealed any feeling they might have against his country. However, among the best of them there was still a lurking affection for the old land, and sorrow rather than anger at her defection from the good cause."

COMPETING HEROINES

AMERICAN and English heroines of fiction come in for rather strange comparison in the independent observations of two newspaper writers. One of these, in the New York *Press*, cries out against the ladies of the past summer's crop of fiction, mentioning as the best of them *Honoria Leffingwell*, of Winston Churchill's "A Modern Chronicle." This one, we are reminded, was faithless to her first husband and deserted by the second. And yet *Honoria* "could be discust" in a mixt company—

"Something more than can be said of most of the young women who serve as the 'leading ladies' of the fictional dramas issued since spring set its vernal sign upon the publishing world. Lacking in honor, living in immorality of thought and deed, shorn of the highest and most admirable attributes of women by their creators, this sorry company of wretched heroines passes leaving behind a wholesome disgust—if such creatures leave any memories at all."

The other writer, Mr. James Milne, who contributes a London letter to the New York *Times*, gives us the curious reason why American fiction has of late been doing so well in London. It is this:

"There is a family reason why the American novel, if it be worth reading, does pretty well in London. Even in those 'advanced' days the British mother keeps a keen eye upon the fiction which her daughters read. It is a fashion which the British father is usually very content to leave in her hands, partly, dear man, because he has a certain lofty scorn toward novels, partly because he is no nimble manager of womankind, especially when they are his own daughters. Well, the British mother knows that we have been running riot in 'advanced' novels, 'problem' novels, call them what you like. She does not know a great deal about America, very likely, but she has heard that thus far your novelists are not so 'advanced' as ours, not so given over to 'problems,' and nothing else. She has heard that you still value the sentimental love story, and like a happy ending.

"Roughly, the British matron is right in thinking that the average American novel is safer for family reading than the average British novel, certainly than the British novel written by a woman. Therefore, when she goes to the circulating library or to her bookshop she asks, 'What new American novels are there?' She is instructed on the point, and she picks out two or three, guided perhaps by the color of the covers, or the appearance of the headings in the colored frontispieces. . . . .

"Is the color blue—a nice baby blue, like he tribbons with which a young mother ties the lace frock of her first child? That indicates a happy, sweet story, and promptly the choice is made. Does the heroine of another story look bold, or daring, a trifle 'catty'? Then she will not do, but if she be just healthily romantic, say of the *Diana Vernon* type, then all is well. The success or otherwise of the three-colored printing of the frontispiece will have a good deal to do with the appearance of the heroine, with whether she looks a minx or My Lady Innocent. But of that the British matron has no knowledge.

"What I have said applies to the British middle-class reader, who is the great support of the novel. The fashionable woman and the intellectual woman go their own ways in reading, and nothing does them any harm."

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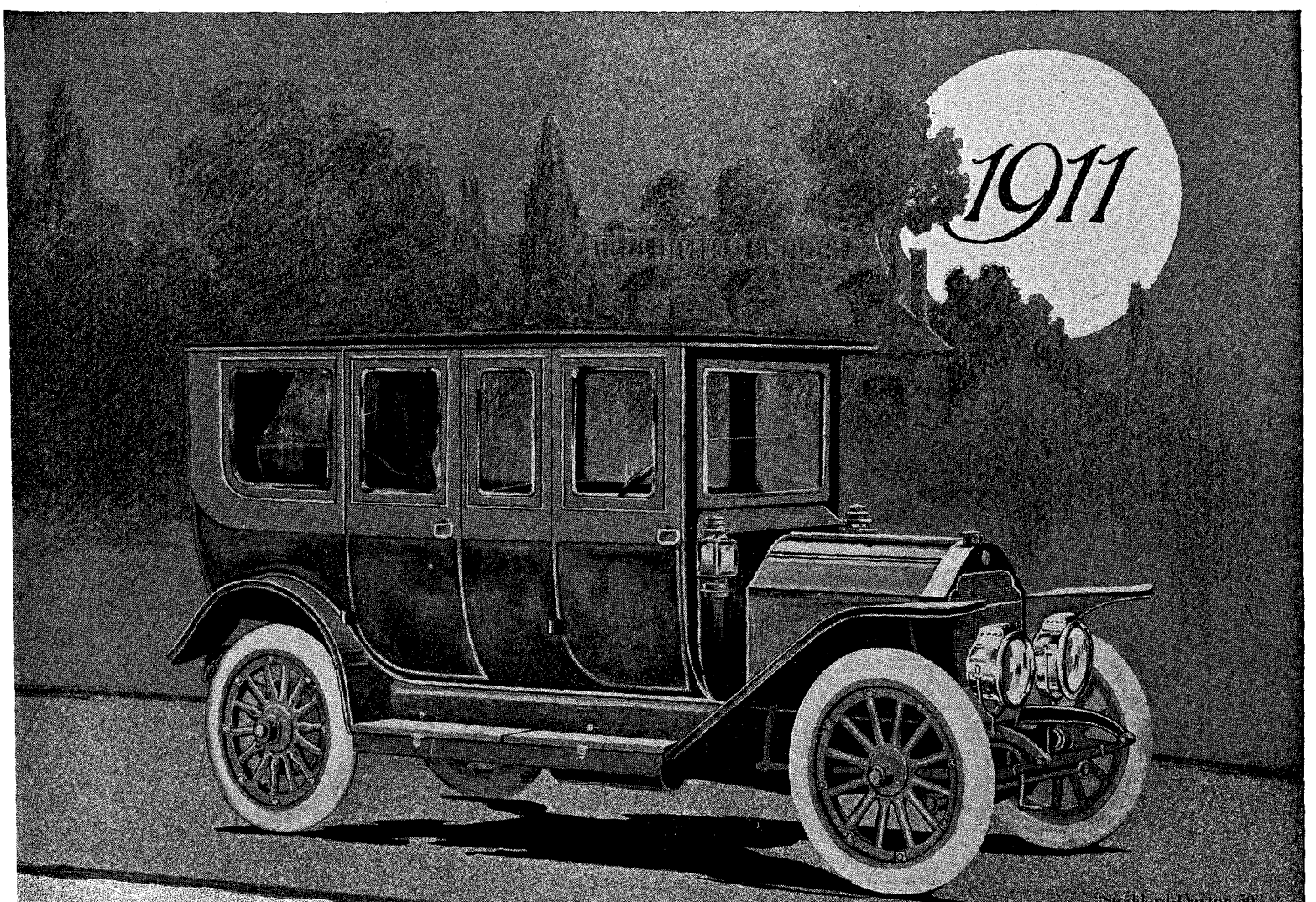

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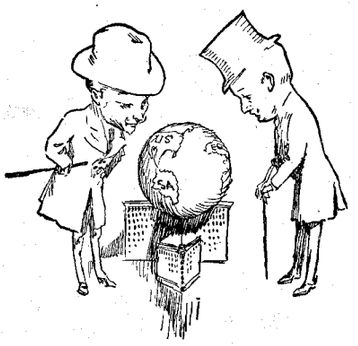

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CURRENT POETRY

IT IS pleasant again to turn to the verse of Lizette Woodward Reese ("A Wayside Lute." Thomas B. Mosher), for here we may enjoy the lyric brought to a degree of perfection not found in the art of five living poets. This sonnet that we quote is so entirely without affectation or artificial emphasis, so free from seasoning, with not even the spice of a metaphor, that it comes at first with the flat insipidity of unleavened bread to the unaccustomed palate. Any callow poetaster can gather a sheaf of verse from the rich profusion of spring—we are humbled by an art that teaches the plain poetry of a gray autumn moor and burning spicewood.

Spicewood

BY LIZETTE WOODWARD REESE

The spicewood burns along the gray, spent sky,
In moist, unchimneyed places, in a wind,
That whips it all before, and all behind,
Into one thick, rude flame, now low, now high.
It is the first, the homeliest thing of all—
At sight of it, the lad that by it fares,
Whistles afresh his foolish town-caught airs—
A thing so honey-colored and so tall!
It is as tho the young Year, ere he pass,
To the white riot of the cherry-tree,
Would fain accustom us, or here, or there,
To his new sudden ways with bough and grass,
So starts with what is humble, plain to see,
And all familiar as a cup, a chair.

Old age, infirm, disillusioned, uncrowned with wisdom, and unsupported by faith, is a dreary thing. It seems to mock our heritage of immortality, and it oppresses us prematurely with the fact that we are all under sentence of death. We take "The Hill O' Dreams" from *The Atlantic Monthly*.

The Hill O' Dreams

BY HELEN LANYON

My grief! for the days that's by an' done,
When I was a young girl straight an' tall,
Comin' alone at set o' sun,
Up the high hill-road from Cushendall.
I thought the miles no hardship then,
Nor the long road weary to the feet;
For the thrushes sang in the deep green glen,
An' the evenin' air was cool an' sweet.

My head with many a thought was throng,
And many a dream as I never told,
My heart would lift at a wee bird's song,
Or at seein' a whin bush crowned with gold.
And always I'd look back at the say,
Or the turn o' the road shut out the sight
Of the long waves curlin' into the bay,
An' breakin' in foam where the sands is white.

I was married young on a dacent man,
As many would call a prudent choice,
But he never could hear how the river ran
Singin' a song in a changin' voice;
Nor thought to see on the bay's blue wather
A ship with yellow sails unfurled,
Bearin' away a King's young daughter
Over the brim of the heavin' world.

The way seems weary now to my feet,
An' miles bes many, an' dreams bes few;
The evenin' air's not near so sweet,
The birds don't sing as they used to do,
An' I'm that tired at the top o' the hill,
That I haven't the heart to turn at all,
To watch the curlin' breakers fill
The wee round bay at Cushendall.

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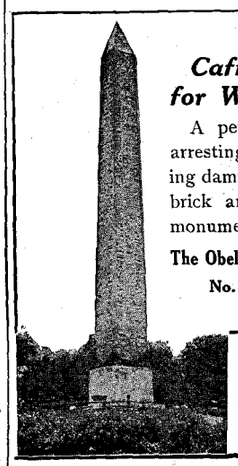

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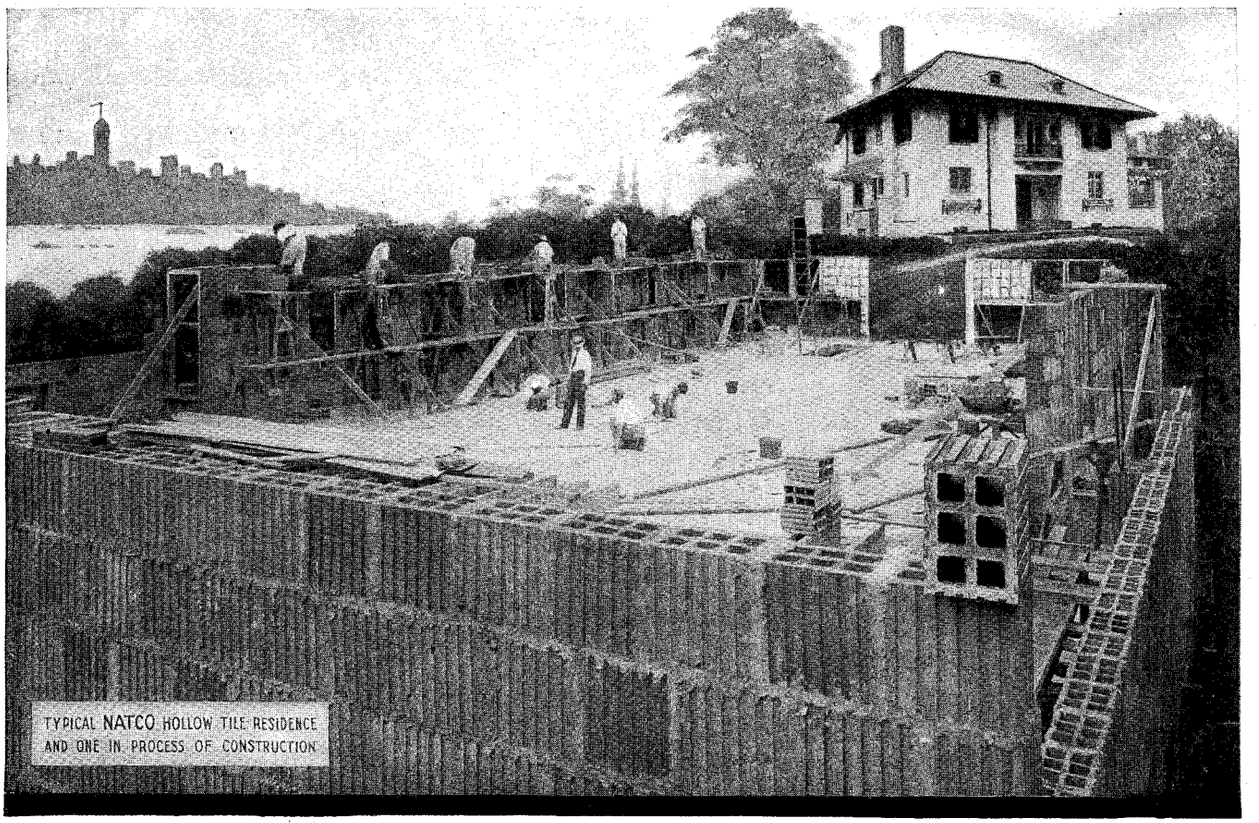

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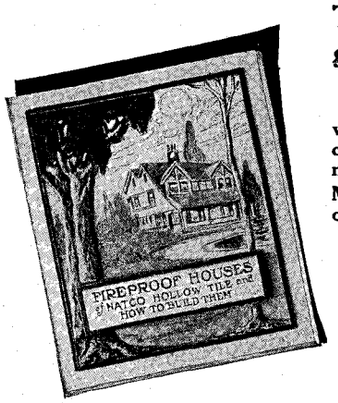

This is the strongest possible reason why you should get this 96-page book

"FIREPROOF HOUSES"

which describes and beautifully illustrates 45 houses costing $4,000 to $200,000; contains typical floor plans; and is also a complete text book with technical drawings, making clear all details of *Natco Hollow Tile* construction. Mailed for 10c. postage.

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The following poem, also by Lizette Woodward Reese, may serve to illustrate the economy and the severe simplicity of the author's art. It is hard to say by what means the picture of the Lombardy poplars is lifted above the commonplace.

Oh, Gray and Tender is the Rain

Oh, gray and tender is the rain,
That drips, drips on the pane!
A hundred things come in the door,
The scent of herbs, the thought of yore.

I see the pool out in the grass,
A bit of broken glass;
The red flags running wet and straight,
Down to the little flapping gate.

Lombardy poplars tall and three,
Across the road I see;
There is no loveliness so plain
As a tall poplar in the rain.

But oh, the hundred things and more,
That come in at the door!—
The smack of mint, old joy, old pain,
Caught in the gray and tender rain.

"The Road," from Madison Cawein's volume of "New Poems" (Grant Richards, London), has little to commend it beyond the music of the lines. The charm of this author is somewhat spoiled by a certain sameness in his work that suggests poverty in invention:

The Road

By Madison Cawein

Along the road I smelt the rose,
The wild-rose in its veil of rain;
And how it was, God only knows,
But with the scent I saw again
A girl's face at a window-pane,
Gazing through tears that fell like rain,
'Tis twelve years now, so I suppose.

Twelve years ago. 'Twas then I thought,
"Love is a burden bitter-sweet:
And he who runs must not be fraught,
Free must his heart be as his feet."
Again I heard myself repeat:
"Love is a burden bitter-sweet."
Yet all my aims had come to naught.

I smelt the rose; I felt the rain.
Lonely I stood upon the road.
Of one thing only was I fain—
To be delivered of my load.—
A moment more and on I strode.
I cared not whither led the road
That led not back to her again.

"Outward" is the one true lyric in W. J. Cameron's volume of "Poems" (Longmans, Green & Co.)

Outward!

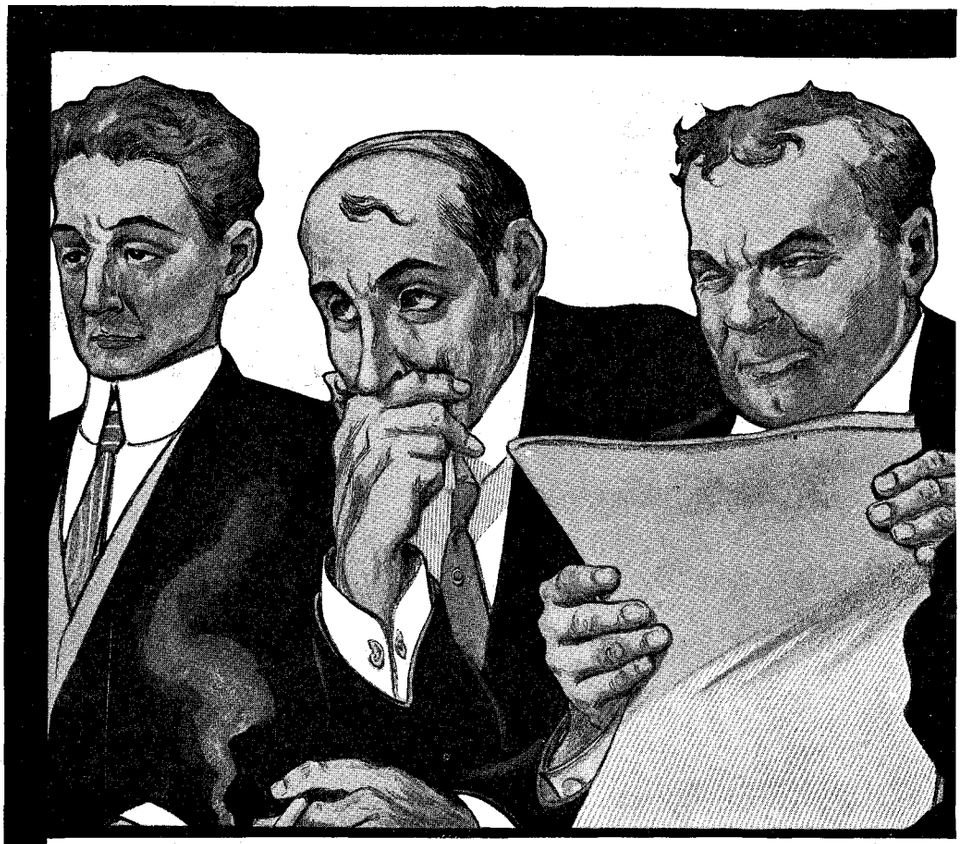
By W. J. Cameron

The sun's high and the moon's high,
The bay's a crescent of blue.
The ships of the world go by without,
But the great hill-gates stand round about,
And only the waves come through.

The town sleeps and the bay sleeps.
Tangled and golden brown,
The seaweed drifts on a dreaming sea,
Where anchored boats rock lazily,
As the waves lap, up and down.

The night comes and the wind comes.
Landward the white crests ride.
Hark to the voice in the wind that cries,
As it drifts like a bird 'twixt the sea and the skies,
There "is one that will go with the tide!"

The dawn's here and the day's here!
The wind ebbs out, and the sea.
The mists roll back and the hills are plain,
But the great sea-gates are narrow in vain,
For the sea-bird's out to the sea.



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Perhaps the younger men can scarcely appreciate the era of personal freedom that was ushered in by the Gillette. Many of them have never known anything else. The young man today doesn't learn to use the old open-blade razor in any form. He neither strops nor hones—that principle belongs to the past.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

ROSTAND AT HOME

WE who have heard only the echoes of Rostand's popularity in his own land realize little of the grip he has on the heart-strings of the French. His plays have made deep impressions here, but only for the time, with years between when we were out of touch with his work. But his popularity has never waned in Paris, where his name will always be linked with that of Coquelin and the immortal Sarah. In a delightful bit of reminiscent biography in the current *McClure's*, Ange Galdemar tells us of meeting the distinguished playwright during his first success at the Comédie Française with "Les Romanesques." The play had been "an enchantment from the first" and had revealed not only a charming poet, but a master of theatrical craftsmanship.

As we trooped through the passages on our way out, the name of the author was passed from mouth to mouth. Rostand? Who was this M. Rostand?

"A financier," said one.

"No; he is the nephew of a financier," said another.

A few months later, I was to learn, in Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's dressing-room, that the author of "Les Romanesques" was, in very truth, a young man, and so little of a financier that he had determined to make a career of literature.

The Théâtre de la Renaissance was at that time under the management of the great tragic actress. It was during a morning performance, between the acts. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt was seated in front of her glass, and, while accentuating the pallor of her face for the next act, an act of terror, was telling me of her plans for the future. A young man entered, dressed in light clothes. Hesitating a little, in spite of the air of assurance which his glass, screwed into one eye, gave him, he gallantly kissed the hand which the great artist held out to him. She smiled without turning her head, and invited him to take a chair.

"M. Edmond Rostand," said Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, introducing him to me.

Our eyes met in a friendly glance.

"Well, my dear poet, are you hard at work?" asked the actress, more than ever occupied with her make-up.

"Oh, yes, Madame—certainly."

The reply lacked firmness. It seemed to keep something back. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt caught the young poet's passing thought, and at once gave him a word of encouragement:

"I will play 'La Princesse Lointaine'!" she declared.

And I understood the meaning of the poet's reticence: M. Edmond Rostand had a play with Mme. Sarah Bernhardt. A flush spread over his cheeks. He was bowing his thanks, when the stage manager came to say that the curtain was going up. We took our leave. I can still see the young man kissing the hand of the tragédienne, who eased his mind with the kindly remark:

"I shall play you, my dear poet!"

Not long afterward Mme. Bernhardt fulfilled her word by playing "La Princesse

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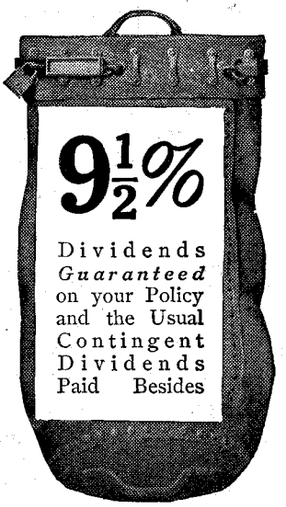

If you're buying a staple like life-insurance, isn't it *good business* to fight shy of *agency* companies, however large, that maintain and nourish middlemen at the expense of policyholders?

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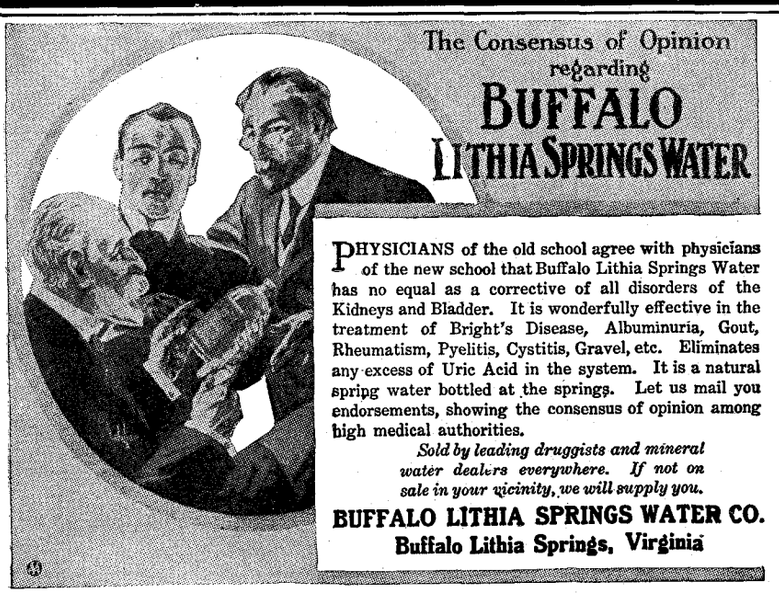

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Lointaine," and a year later "La Samaritaine" followed under the same distinguished auspices.

We were still under the charm of these three plays, and were asking ourselves whether the poet had given us all that he had in him, when, on December 28, 1897, the Théâtre de la Porte Saint-Martin rang with the triumphant and decisive flourish of trumpets of "Cyrano de Bergerac."

I need not describe at length that memorable evening, and the fresh surprize of the audience at this manifestation of a poetic genius which seemed to have kept so many original poetic qualities in reserve. Nor need I remind you of the frenzied applause of the audience, now definitely conquered. There was a succession of fireworks on the stage, during five acts, coupled in the auditorium with the most tumultuous enjoyment that the Parisians of my generation had ever known. The survivors of the great literary battles of yore declared that there had been no instance of so overwhelming a success since the days of Hugo, Dumas, and Sardou. Coquelin himself, confident tho he felt in that part of *Cyrano,* which he embodied with such spirit, wit, and fire—Coquelin himself could not get over his surprize.

"I feel as if I were in a dream!" he remarked once, between acts.

The moment the curtain was lowered upon the last act, an immense shout went up through the house, in the midst of the applause:

"Author! Author!"

They wanted the author on the stage. I had left my seat in the stalls and was going along a corridor, when I met M. Rostand, pale with delight and almost trembling, behind a box, the door of which he was closing, trying to slip away. He dared not take refuge in the wings, lest he should be dragged to the footlights; and, at the same time, he wanted to leave the auditorium, where he was in danger of being recognized at any moment.

We had become friends since our first meeting in Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's dressing-room at the Théâtre de la Renaissance, and I said:

"The best place for you is Coquelin's dressing-room."

"Are you sure?"

"Certain. It is some distance from the stage, and you will be safe there. Come along."

When Coquelin entered his dressing-room, he found the author in the midst of a stream of Parisians,—men of letters, journalists, artists,—who had come to congratulate the

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From Samuel Johnson's day to the present tea has been the chosen beverage of the student and scholar. The cause of this preference is thus stated by Dr. Sigmund: "Tea renders the mind more susceptible of the intellectual pleasures of life as well as of acquiring useful knowledge more readily. Not only is it a stimulant to the mental faculties, but it is the most beneficial drink to those engaged in any fatiguing work."

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If your grocer cannot supply **"Salada"** send ten cents for a trial package which makes forty cups.

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author of "Cyrano" in Cyrano's own room. Coquelin stopt on the threshold, exulting.

"Have I won the right to take part in the general rejoicing?" he asked in clarion tones.

The author made way before the comedian, who was on the point of protesting, when his attention was suddenly drawn to a newcomer who entered the room. Everybody bowed and stood aside to let this latest arrival pass. He was a thin, spare little man, with a face framed in gray whiskers, with no pronounced characteristics, but with an air of mingled mildness and dignity that imprest the most indifferent. He went up to Coquelin and shook hands with him, and then, turning to M. Rostand, who bowed, he said:

"M. Rostand, I congratulate you on your beautiful work and on its great success. In the name of the Government of the Republic, I create you a knight of the Legion of Honor."

It was M. Méline, the Prime Minister.

The next day I saw M. Rostand at his home.

"What an evening!" he said, giving me his hand. And, with a smile: "Did you see me in the first act?"

"No; where were you?"

"On the stage."

"How do you mean—on the stage?"

"Yes, among the lords of the court. I was drest as one of Louis the Thirteenth's nobles. I was moving about and putting life into my interpreters."

After the triumph of "Cyrano," Rostand withdrew from the public eye—tho not from public interest—until the production of "L'Aiglon" in March, 1900. This added new laurels to those the poet had already

PUZZLED

Hard Work, Sometimes, to Raise Children

Children's taste is ofttimes more accurate, in selecting the right kind of food to fit the body, than that of adults. Nature works more accurately through the children.

A Brooklyn lady says: "Our little boy had long been troubled with weak digestion. We could never persuade him to take more than one taste of any kind of cereal food. He was a weak little chap and we were puzzled to know what to feed him on.

"One lucky day we tried Grape-Nuts. Well, you never saw a child eat with such a relish, and it did me good to see him. From that day on it seemed as though we could almost see him grow. He would eat Grape-Nuts for breakfast and supper, and I think he would have liked the food for dinner.

"The difference in his appearance is something wonderful.

"My husband had never fancied cereal foods of any kind, but he became very fond of Grape-Nuts and has been much improved in health since using it.

"We are now a healthy family and naturally believe in Grape-Nuts.

"A friend has two children who were formerly afflicted with rickets. I was satisfied that the disease was caused by lack of proper nourishment. They showed it. So I urged her to use Grape-Nuts as an experiment and the result was almost magical.

"They continued the food and today both children are well and strong as any children in this city, and, of course, my friend is a firm believer in Grape-Nuts for she has the evidence before her eyes every day."

Read "The Road to Wellville," found in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

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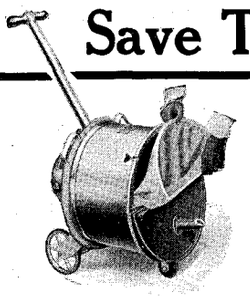
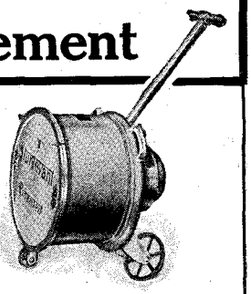


THE vital points in a vacuum cleaner are *volume of air*, and a *constant, even suction*. But these qualities are of little value unless the machine is SIMPLE in DESIGN and OPERATION. Let your common sense be your guide.



SIMPLICITY OF DESIGN: Every superfluous working part is sure to make trouble through wearing out. The Sturtevant has only one moving part—(the fan) besides the motor. It has no gears to loosen, no valves to wear out. This means durability and many years of efficiency

The dust-screen and dust-collector are extremely simple and easily managed. The whole cylindrical front of the cleaner is given to screening and collecting the dirt. A small screen must soon clog. The Sturtevant will clean a whole house without clogging. Don't be fooled by claims of "compactness and consequent light weight." A small dust screen is a constant nuisance through speedy clogging.

The motor is separated from the dust by a solid aluminum wall. This is one reason why our cleaner outwears others, in which there is constant sifting of fine dust into the motor.

SIMPLICITY OF OPERATION: Any one can use the Sturtevant. Simply connect the cord with an electric socket, turn the button and you have nearly 100,000 cubic inches of air rushing through the hose each minute. The 1-inch hose gives nearly twice the air-volume of the ordinary ¾-inch hose with greater velocity at the cleaning tool, thus picking up larger particles and working at a greater distance from the tool.

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The lack of complicated parts to get out of order, and the extreme simplicity of operation, make the Sturtevant Cleaner especially valuable for housekeepers who are not skilled in mechanical things.

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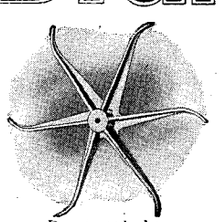

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making thousands of revolutions a minute, gives greater volume of air current and evenness of suction than any other device practicable for a portable vacuum cleaner.

Above all else, keep three facts in mind:

(1) A Revolving Fan must long outwear any pump, bellows or diaphragm because it suffers almost no wear and tear, also it gives a *constant* instead of an intermittent suction.

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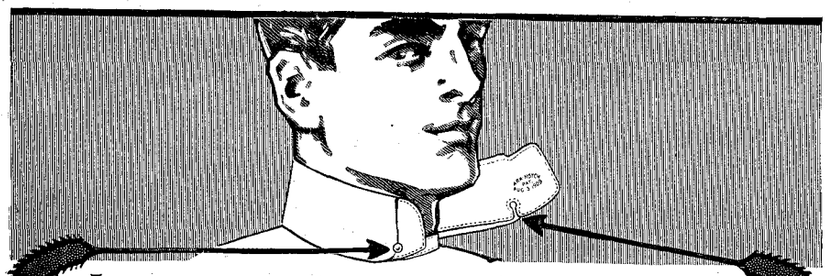
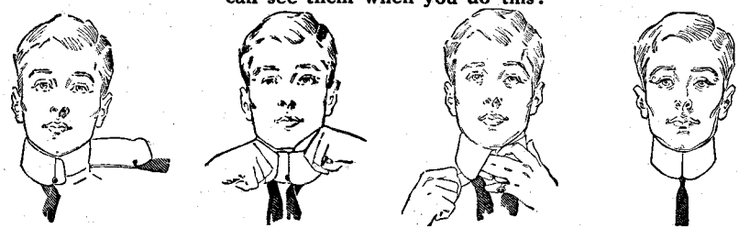


Learn this little kink and your collar troubles are over

Once you learn the simple Notch way you'll never bother with buttonholes. Wear a flat-head button like this

—and get a Notch collar with an end that looks like this

Then cut out the illustrations below and put them on your dresser where you can see them when you do this:



Put the outer fold under head of button.

Press button out with finger, bring notch end over and notch it on.

Then raise outer fold, bend long end of band inward and shove it under.

And you get this.

It is easy to put on, but even easier to take off. The buttonhole that rips out has been eliminated. It is the only close-fitting collar that stays closed, and it has ample tie space. To take it off, just put finger under long end and flip it off.

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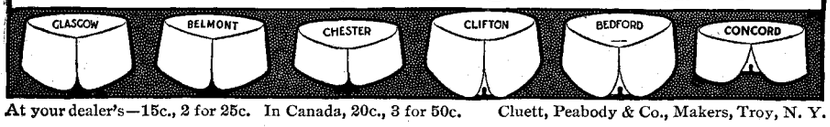

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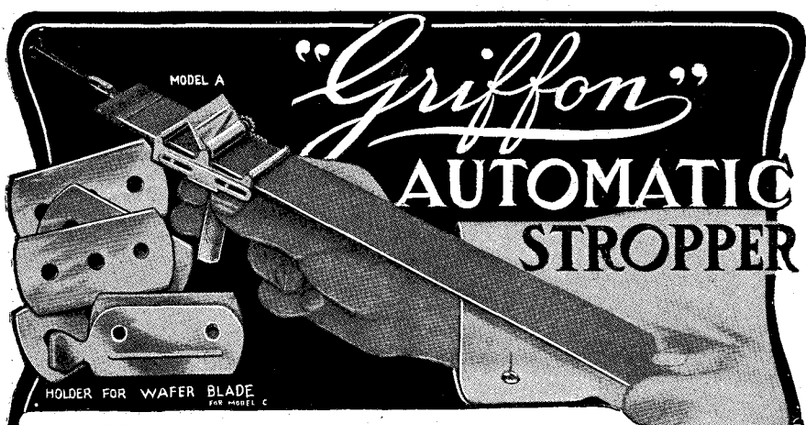

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won, as well as another name to the list of Mme. Bernhardt's achievements. Soon, unfortunately, a severe illness required his departure from the Parisian climate and the restless life of the French capital. And so with Mme. Rostand—"the most constant, ingenious and discreet of collaborators"—and the rest of his household, he set up his establishment in Cambo, a little village in the Basque country, a few miles from Biarritz. Here the poet found a place which seemed to open to him an opportunity to realize a beautiful dream.

Within five years "Arnaga" had appeared on the hill like an enchanted garden, blossoming out of M. Rostand's fancy like one of his poems; for, with its Basque house, built in an irregular fashion, its wide avenue cut through a wood of ancestral oaks, its ornamental waters, its French garden, its groves, its "Poets' Corner," with the busts of Cervantes, Hugo, and Shakespeare under the arches of a flowering trellis, its wistaria-covered pergola, its slopes decked with all the mad, wild flora of the district, its lawns that descend in so supple, so natural a fashion toward the surrounding plain that they seem to form part of it, its vistas over the distant Pyrenees or the winding blue Nive—with these, and with all its flowers, its profusion of rare flowers, "Arnaga" is one of the most ingenious works that have sprung from M. Rostand's imagination. . . . . .

He had no sooner bought the coveted hill and settled the plans of the future villa than he realized in advance the exact appearance of his park and gardens. In the evening, after dinner, in the dining-room, while Mme. Rostand went up-stairs to put the children to bed,—at that time they were still very young,—he would call for paper, cardboard, a box of paints, scissors; and there, on the table, cut out, paint, build a miniature villa, planting trees made of wool stuck onto paper, designing shrubberies and flower terraces; and, when Mme. Rostand would come down, he would triumphantly show her his improvised models.

"There! That's your clump of rose-trees!"

"And this?"

"Your favorite corner for reading in the afternoon."

"But it looks a little unsheltered."

"That's because of the view over the valley."

"Yes; I forgot."

"Still, they can put a tree there, or even two, if you like."

"No, it will do as it is. What comes next?"

And the work would be continued well into the night.

On those evenings there was no talk of "Chantecler": the poem was put aside and had to wait. But its turn soon came. In reality, M. Rostand was always thinking of it; for the work in construction incessantly occupies a poet's mind. And M. Rostand took up his pen again.

He is fond of working in the evening, generally beginning at dusk, breaking off to go to dinner, and then continuing without cessation until the night is far advanced. Going to bed as late as he does, M. Rostand also rises late. At Cambo, he does not come down to lunch until nearly one o'clock. Seated at table, sometimes with visitors, he interests himself in the news, looks through his letters and

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papers, discusses the questions of the day, prolongs the conversation, long after the meal is finished, over coffee and a cigar, strolls about, takes a turn in the grounds, and, lastly, goes up to his study. But by that time it is three or four o'clock, and in winter twilight has already set in.

That was how he wrote "Chantecler."

TURKEY'S FIRST WOMAN PHYSICIAN

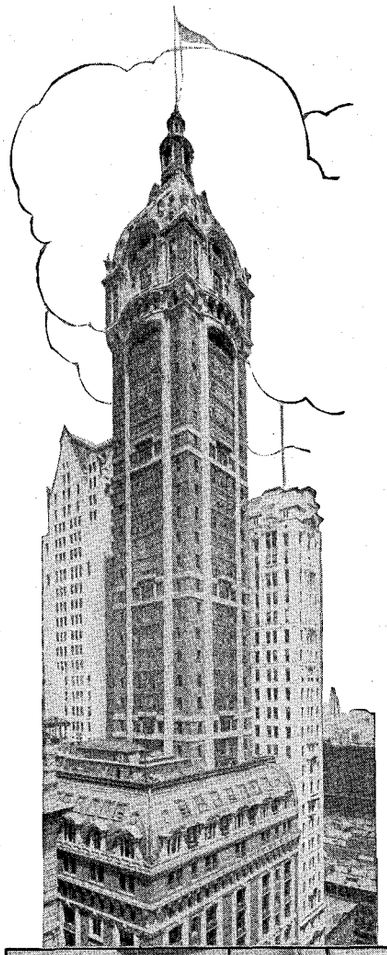
ONE of the saddest impressions made upon the tourist in the eastern Levant is due to the astonishing prevalence of blindness of the most pitiful varieties. It is reported that the Arabs are among the chief sufferers in this respect because of the shifting sands so easily lifted and blown about by the wind. If the efforts of Dr. Mary Eddy are availing, there is hope that this form of torture will gradually be abated. Dr. Eddy is the only woman physician in the Ottoman Empire, a position which it was no small task to attain—especially under the old régime. Some seventeen years ago she presented her request to Alexander W. Terrell, at that time Minister to Turkey, in order to make application to the Turkish authorities. Mr. Terrell, writing of Dr. Eddy's work in the Chicago *Interior*, says he feared that the outcome would be negative, as both the English and the French Ambassadors had been unsuccessful in similar applications. "But," says Mr. Terrell, "there was something in Miss Mary Eddy that gave me instant hope of her success."

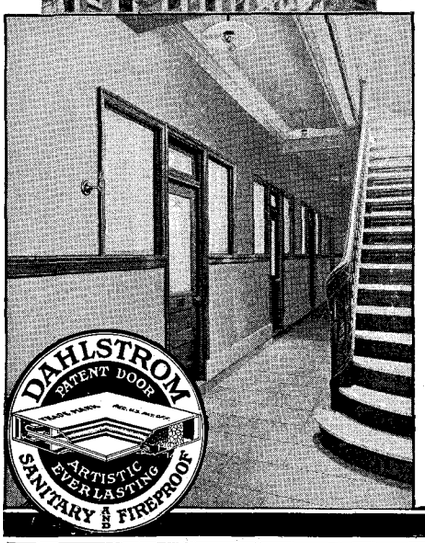
She was of American parentage, tho raised in Syria, above medium height, with a broad, intellectual forehead, large, lustrous black eyes, and a complexion tinged by the sun and winds of Syria. Her self-possession and graceful bearing told of refinement, and her clear voice and look, tho not defiant, revealed courage and confidence in herself.

She placed in my hand diplomas from three medical colleges, one of which certified to her capacity to treat diseases of the eye. When a child she had often seen the wild Bedouins blinded with ophthalmia by the hot sands of the desert, and her heart went forth to them in helpless sympathy. Now she was not helpless; through years of labor she had prepared herself to relieve them. But the "irade," or consent, of the Sultan was indispensable to her purposed mission of mercy.

Dr. Eddy's diplomas were immediately sent through the Grand Vizier to the palace with a request for her examination by the "Imperial College of Physicians." I knew from the aged French tutor of the Sultan that he had studied Latin and could read the diplomas written in that language. For myself, in order to fortify myself with argument in the doctor's behalf, I began at once to investigate the status and privileges of women in the early centuries of Islam—a work in which Dr. George Washburn, the learned president of Robert College, assisted. Weeks passed with no answer from the palace to my request, and I was not at liberty to refer to the matter again even in personal audiences with the Sultan.

One night, however, after dining with the Sultan, we sat looking out from a window in the rear of Yildez Palace on a circus ring where snow-white steeds from his stable—





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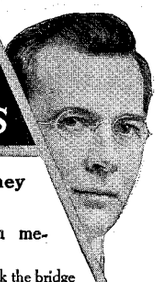

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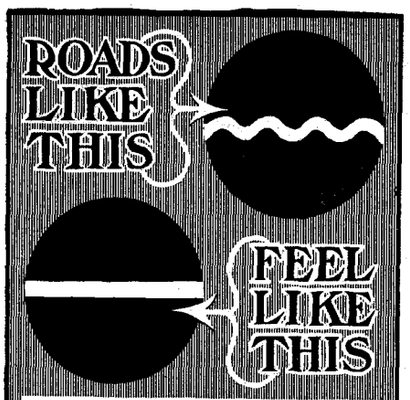

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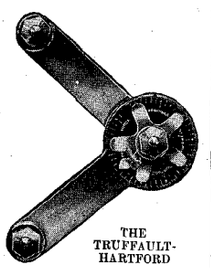

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trained to wonderful feats—with jugglers and acrobats, all arrayed in gorgeous costumes, performed for the sovereign's amusement. The Sultan was in cheerful mood, and in an interval of the performance I seized the opportunity to tell him that I had just read the life of the prophet by Seyd Allí, and had been much imprest by a tradition reported by Muadz-ibu-Jabel to the effect that Mohammed once said, "Instruct in knowledge because it pleases God. He who imparts it praises God. Whoever seeks it, adores God, and he who spreads it, dispenses alms to the ignorant and lights his way to heaven."

I asked the Sultan if he believed the tradition. He assured me that he did, and that his own greatest work for his people had been in promoting education. I then expresst my admiration for a Moslem lady who in the reign of the Abbassides established a hospital in Arabia where she dispensed alms by curing the afflicted, and so led up to asking the Sultan if he had forgotten that a learned woman from Syria wanted the protection of his "irade" to heal the sick?

The appeal was immediately successful. Turning to Munir Pasha, his chamberlain, Abdul Hamid instantly said: "Let the order be prepared for the college of physicians to examine that woman, and if she is qualified, she shall practise as a doctor.

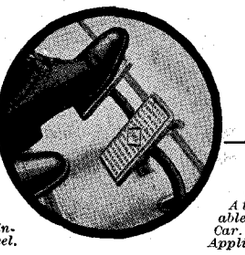
When, on the 19th of November, 1893, Miss Eddy started to the Sublime Porte for her examination, a glance at her high look of confidence and courage told me that no words of encouragement were needed. At the immense government building she entered alone a room in which a score of distinguished physicians were seated at a long table. She was directed to a seat, but no one rose to welcome her.

The first question from the president was in French and uttered in a contemptuous tone, "Who are you?" To their astonishment she answered in the Arabic language in a distinct voice: "I am of you and from among you." She presented her diplomas. An examination here is usually brief, for the applicant must already have graduated in some medical college. But it was apparent that Miss Eddy was not among friends, for they examined her without intermission for six hours, and over the whole field of medicine and surgery.

Every question was correctly answered, but finally one of the inquisitors said sharply: "That answer is wrong." Looking at her watch she calmly remarked: "For six hours I have answered you correctly. Now I will ask you a question." Have you three certain medical books—French, English, and German [naming them]?" The president pointed to the bookcase and said they were there. "Then," said Miss Eddy, "if all these authors do not sustain my answer, I will withdraw my application to practise medicine." American pluck and knowledge had conquered, and her ovation was complete when all those physicians rose and congratulated her.

When she again entered the legation, the glow of battle was still on her face. To my anxious questioning, she answered "Victory," and threw herself on the sofa. Who can wonder that a flood of tears then relieved the long tension of her emotions?

The "irade" of the Sultan, which authorized her to practise her profession and which when once granted is irrevocable, soon issued. Buoyant and brave, this great woman hurried away to the desert. No one even dreamed of the great career before her. A few opera-



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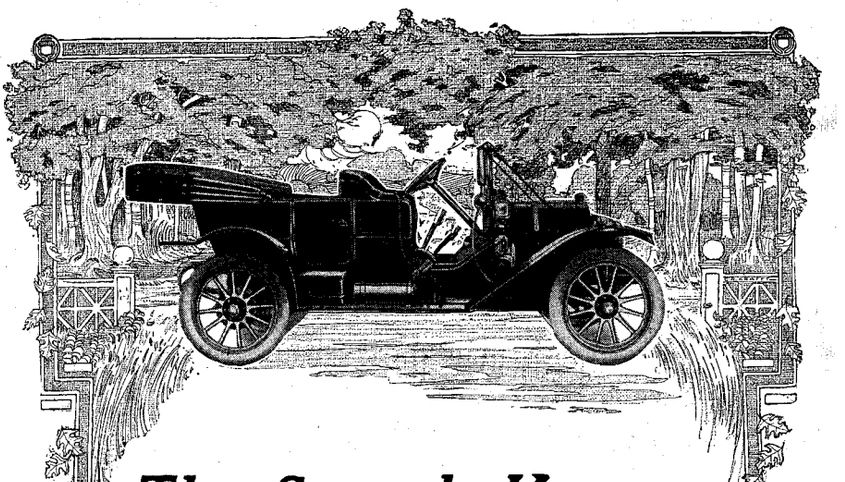
tions for ophthalmia, far away in Arabia where no male oculist dared to venture, established her reputation as a prophetess, sent by Allah to cure the blind. Even during the Armenian massacres she would leave her home in Beirut with her servants, tents and hospital stores loaded on camels, and cross the desert without armed escort. But the prophet Mohammed himself could be no safer than she among the Arabs.

A MARK TWAIN STORY THAT FELL FLAT

THAT Mark Twain ever made a joke that failed will be news to his countrymen, but we are informed by one of his closest friends that he once had this sad experience, which should, at least, be a comfort to the rest of us at such times. And, as he outdid every one else in his humor, so he broke all records for failure and failed more dismally than any one else could imaginably do. Mr. William Dean Howells, in his exquisite "Memories of Mark Twain," running in *Harper's Magazine*, tells of an "awful supper" where Twain attempted to poke fun at Emerson, Longfellow, and Holmes to their very faces. Nobody but Twain would have dared try it, and he tried it but once. Here is the account from Mr. Howells himself, who presided at the ill-starred feast:

When Messrs. Houghton and Mifflin became owner of *The Atlantic Monthly*, Mr. Houghton fancied having some breakfasts and dinners which should bring the publisher and the editor face to face with the contributors, who were bidden from far and near. Of course, the subtle fiend of advertising, who has now grown so unblushing bold, lurked under the covers at these banquets, and the junior partner and the young editor had their joint and separate fine anguishes of misgiving as to the taste and the principle of them; but they were really very simple-hearted and honestly meant hospitalities, and they prospered as they ought, and gave great pleasure and no pain. I forget some of the "emergent occasions," but I am sure of a birthday dinner most unexpectedly accepted by Whittier, and a birthday luncheon to Mrs. Stowe, and I think a birthday dinner to Longfellow; but the passing years have left me in the dark as to the pretext of that supper at which Clemens made his awful speech, and came so near being the death of us all. At the breakfasts and luncheons, we had the pleasure of our lady contributors' company, but that night there were only men, and because of our great strength we survived.

I suppose the year was about 1879, but here the almanac is unimportant, and I can only say that it was after Clemens had become a most valued contributor of the magazine, where he found himself to his own great explicit satisfaction. He had jubilantly accepted our invitation, and had promised a speech, which it appeared afterward he had prepared with unusual care and confidence. It was his custom always to think out his speeches, mentally wording them, and then memorizing them by a peculiar system of mnemonics which he had invented. On the dinner-table a certain succession of knife, spoon, saltcellar, and butter-plate symbolized a train of ideas, and on the billiard-table a ball, a cue, and a piece of chalk served the



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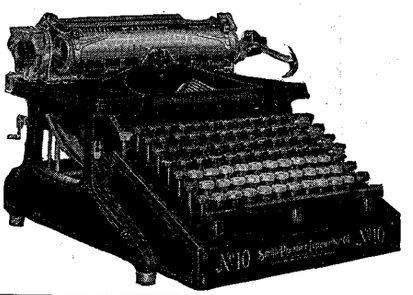

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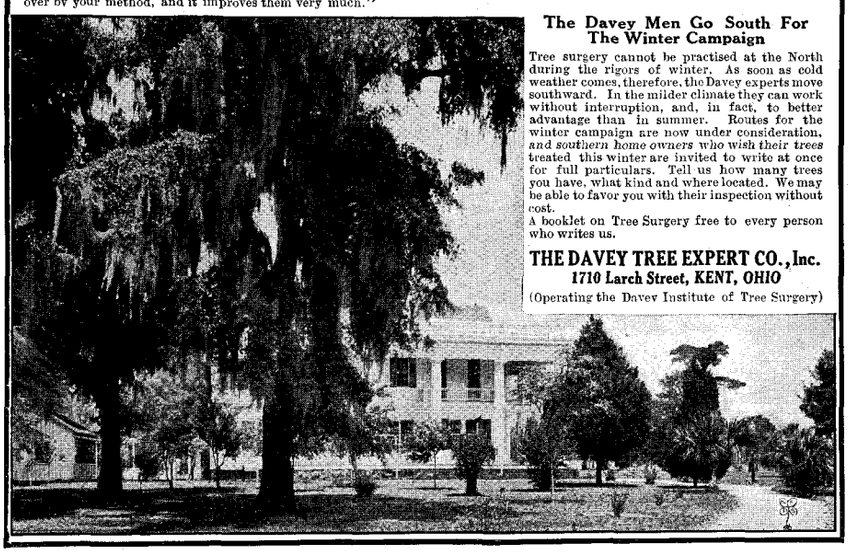

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(Operating the Davey Institute of Tree Surgery)

same purpose. With a diagram of these printed on the brain he had full command of the phrases which his excogitation had attached to them, and which embodied the ideas in perfect form. He believed he had been particularly fortunate in his notion for the speech of that evening, and he had worked it out in joyous self-reliance. It was the notion of three tramps, three deadbeats, visiting a California mining-camp, and imposing themselves upon the innocent miners as respectively Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, and Oliver Wendell Holmes. The humor of the conception must prosper or must fail according to the mood of the hearer, but Clemens felt sure of compelling this to sympathy, and he looked forward to an unparalleled triumph.

But there were two things that he had not taken into account. One was the species of religious veneration in which these men were held by those nearest them, a thing that I should not be able to realize to people remote from them in time and place. They were men of extraordinary dignity, of the thing called *presence*, for want of some clearer word, so that no one could well approach them in a personally light or trifling spirit. I do not suppose that anybody more truly valued them, or more piously loved them, than Clemens himself, but the intoxication of his fancy carried him beyond the bounds of that regard, and emboldened him to the other thing which he had not taken into account, namely, the immense hazard of working his fancy out before their faces, and expecting them to enter into the delight of it. If neither Emerson, nor Longfellow, nor Holmes had been there, the scheme might possibly have carried, but even this is doubtful, for those who so devoutly honored them would have overcome their horror with difficulty, and perhaps would not have overcome it all.

The publisher, with a modesty very ungrateful to me, had abdicated his office of host, and I was the hapless president, fulfilling the abhorred function of calling people to their feet and making them speak. When I came to Clemens I introduced him with the cordial admiring I had for him as one of my greatest contributors and dearest friends. Here, I said, in sum, was a humorist who never left you hanging your head for having enjoyed his joke; and then the amazing mistake, the bewildering blunder, the cruel catastrophe was upon us. I believe that, after the scope of the burlesque made itself clear, there was no one there, including the burlesquer himself, who was not smitten with a desolating dismay. There fell a silence, weighing many tons to the square inch, which deepened from moment to moment, and was broken only by the hysterical and blood-curdling laughter of a single guest, whose name shall not be handed down to infamy. Nobody knew whether to look at the speaker, or down at his plate. I chose my plate as the least affliction, and so I do not know how Clemens looked, except when I stole a glance at him, and saw him standing solitary amid his appalled and appalling listeners, with his joke dead on his hands. From a first glance at the great three whom his jest had made its theme, I was aware of Longfellow sitting upright, and regarding the humorist with an air of pensive puzzle, of Holmes busily writing on his menu, with a well-feigned effect of preoccupation, and of Emerson, holding his elbows, and listening with a sort of Jovian oblivion of this nether world in that lapse of

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memory which saved him in those later years from so much bother. Clemens must have dragged his joke to the climax, and left it there, but I can not say this from any sense of the fact. Of what happened afterward at the table where the immense, the wholly innocent, the truly unimagined affront was offered, I have no longer the least remembrance. I next remember being in a room of the hotel, where Clemens was not to sleep, but to toss in despair, and Charles Dudley Warner's saying in the gloom, "Well, Mark! *You're* a funny fellow." It was as well as anything else he could have said, but Clemens seemed unable to accept the tribute.

I stayed the night with him, and the next morning, after a haggard breakfast, we drove about and he made some purchases of bric-à-brac for his house in Hartford, with a soul as far away from bric-à-brac as ever the soul of man was. He went home by an early train, and he lost no time in writing back to the three divine personalities which he had so involuntarily seemed to flout. They all wrote back to him, making it as light for him as they could. I have heard that Emerson was a good deal mystified, and in his sublime forgetfulness asked, Who was this gentleman who appeared to think he had offered him some sort of annoyance? But I am not sure that this is accurate. What I am sure of is that Longfellow, a few days after, in my study, stopt before a photograph of Clemens, and said, "Ah! He is a *wag*," and nothing more.

Holmes told me, with deep emotion, such as a brother humorist might well feel, that he had not lost an instant in replying to Clemens' letter, and assuring him that there had not been the least offense, and entreating him never to think of the matter again. "He said that he was a fool, but he was God's fool." Holmes quoted from the letter with a true sense of the pathos and humor of the self-abasement.

To me, Clemens wrote a week later, "It doesn't get any better; it burns like fire." But now I understand that it was not shame that burnt, but rage for a blunder which he had so incredibly committed. That to have conceived of those men, the most dignified in our literature, our civilization, as impersonable by three hoboes, and then to have imagined that he could ask them personally to enjoy the monstrous travesty, was a break, he saw too late, for which there was no repair. Yet the time came, and not so very long afterward, when some mention was made of the incident as a mistake, and he said, with all his fierceness, "But I don't admit that it *was* a mistake," and it was not so in the minds of all witnesses at second hand. The morning after the dreadful dinner, there came a glowing note from Professor Child, who had read the newspaper report of it, praising Clemens' burlesque as the richest piece of humor in the world, and betraying no sense of incongruity in its perpetration in the presence of its victims. I think it must always have ground Clemens' soul, that he was the victim of circumstances, and that if he had some more favoring occasion he could retrieve his loss in it, by giving the thing the right setting. Not more than two or three years ago, he came to try me as to trying it again at a meeting of newspaper men in Washington. I had to own my fears, while I alleged Child's note on the other hand, but in the end he did not try it with the newspaper men.

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On February 1st, of this year, we had to discontinue the $35.00 Howard as we announced at that time, and on June 15th we made the last of the $37.50 quality. These are both excellent watches.

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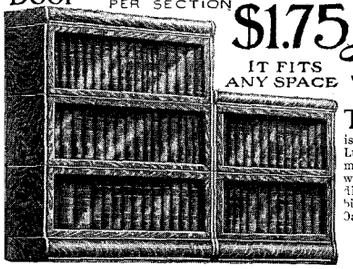

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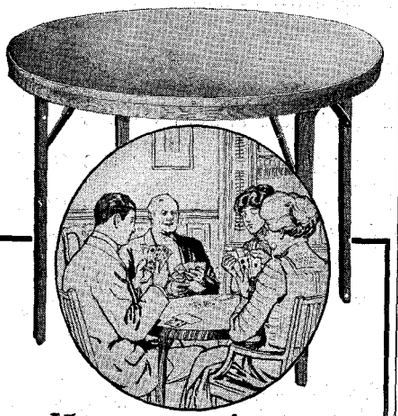

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Modern Strategy.—"Do you think airships could be used effectively in warfare?"

"They might," replied the skeptical person, "if we could provide the airships and induce the enemy to go up in them."—*Washington Star.*

Directions Wanted.—In a time of distressing drought a harassed amateur agriculturist stept into a shop to buy a barometer. The shopman was giving a few stereotyped instructions about indications and pressures, when the purchaser impatiently interrupted him.

"Yes, yes," said he, "that's all right, but what I want to know is, how do you set the thing when you want it to rain?"—*Yorkshire Post.*

A Knowing Sexton.—Economy is the watchword at Rushville. The sexton of the city cemetery raised enough oats in the graveyard this year to keep the fire team in feed for the entire winter.—*Canton, Ill., Register.*

More to be Pitied.—Tramp (to lonely spinster)—"Come, Missus, arst yer 'usband if 'e ain't got a old pair o' trousers to give away."

Spinster (anxious not to expose her solitude)—"Sorry, my good man, he—er—er—never wears such things."—*Punch.*

Tired Out.—"Is the first edition of your novel exhausted yet?"

"No. Why?"

"I thought it might be from standing so long on the counters."—*Boston Transcript.*

Against Orders.—"If you refuse me, Miss Gladys, I shall get a rope and commit suicide."

"No, Colonel, you must not do that. Papa said distinctly he would not have you hanging about here."—*M. A. P.*

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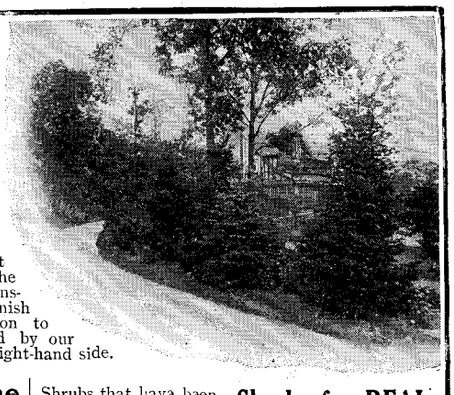

We have spent years—years that we can now save to you—in perfecting our stock of trees and shrubs. In our nurseries we have a great quantity of specimens like those shown in the two left-hand pictures. These will quickly transform a barren place into one of beauty and finish which heretofore it has required a generation to obtain. Examples of the results quickly produced by our shrubs and trees are shown in the two pictures at the right-hand side.

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Trees that will give shade and comfort from the time they are planted; trees that are so strong and thrifty that the shock of transplanting will not check their growth; trees that will immediately add the finishing touch of beauty to your home grounds; trees that it would take many years to equal if you started with the small sizes so common.

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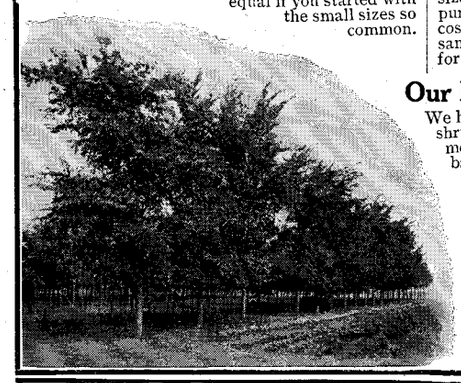

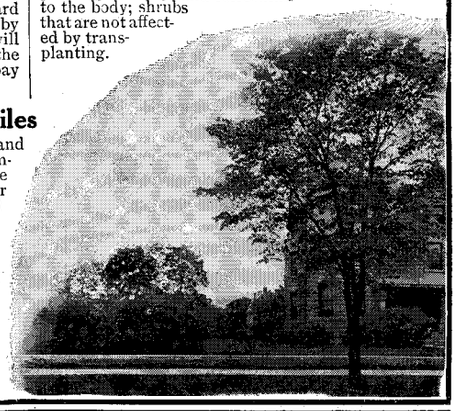

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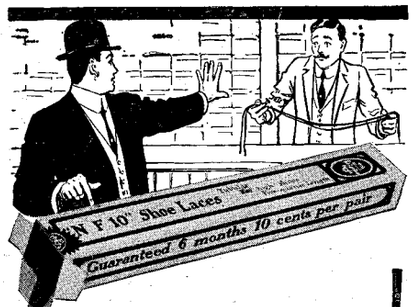

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

September 12.—80,000 soldiers of the French Army, with an auxiliary of airships, begin military maneuvers on the Channel coast.

September 13.—It is announced at The Hague that as no appeal has been made from the award in the Newfoundland fisheries case the decision has become irrevocable.

Viscount Arasuke Sone, Japanese Privy Councilor and former Resident General in Korea, dies in Tokyo.

An announcement from Washington states that R. O. Marsh, secretary of the American legation at Panama, is relieved of his duties and Charles Campbell, third secretary of the American Embassy at Tokyo, succeeds him.

September 14.—*Zeppelin VI.* is destroyed by fire at Baden-Baden.

September 15.—The Finnish Diet reassembles and reelects President Svinhufvud, who makes a speech urging resistance to Russian attacks upon Finland's autonomy.

Domestic

September 9.—Democratic members of the Ballinger-Pinchot Investigating Committee make public a report of their findings in Minneapolis; Representative Madison, insurgent Republican, makes a separate report.

Solicitor-General Lloyd M. Bowers dies suddenly at Boston.

It is announced at Beverly, Mass., that President Taft has called a Cabinet meeting for September 24 at Washington.

September 10.—Governor Patterson of Tennessee resigns his candidacy for the Democratic renomination.

United States Senator Lorimer resigns from the Hamilton Club of Chicago.

Ralph Johnstone breaks the American record for duration of flight, by flying 63 miles in 2 hours and 3 minutes.

September 11.—The Department of State in Washington announces that it regards the fisheries award by the Hague tribunal as a substantial victory for the United States.

September 12.—At the Maine State elections, Colonel Plaisted, the Democratic nominee, is chosen governor, carrying with him nearly all the Democratic ticket and a majority in the Legislature.

The Federal Grand Jury in Chicago indicts ten high officials of the Swift, Armour and Morris meat-packing companies for conspiracy in restraint of trade.

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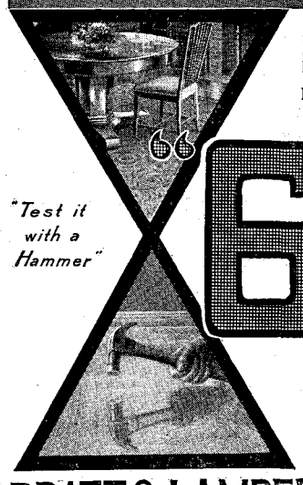

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September 13.—Six Republican members of the Ballinger-Pinchot Investigating Committee meet in Chicago and issue a statement denouncing the recent action of the Democratic members of the Committee.

September 14.—The crop reporter of the Department of Agriculture states that the world's wheat yield has fallen short of last year's record.

The Independent Democrats of Tennessee, in convention, indorse Captain Hooper, the Republican candidate for governor.

The Connecticut Republican State Convention nominates Charles A. Goodwin of Hartford for governor.

September 15.—It is reported that a letter written by Charles D. Norton, Secretary to the President, made public at Beverly, Massachusetts, says that President Taft will give Federal patronage to regulars and progressives alike.

At the New Jersey Democratic State Convention President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton is nominated for governor.

RECENT CENSUS RETURNS.

	Population.		Per cent. increase.
	1910.	1900.	
Amsterdam, N. Y.	31,267	20,929	49.4
Atlantic City, N. J.	44,461	27,838	59.7
Batavia, N. Y.	11,613	9,180	21.2
Binghamton, N. Y.	48,443	39,647	22.2
Boston, Mass	670,585	560,892	19.6
Cleveland, O.	560,663	381,768	46.9
Cohoes, N. Y.	24,709	23,910	3.3
Corning, N. Y.	13,730	11,061	24.1
Cortland, N. Y.	11,504	9,014	27.6
Dayton, O.	116,577	85,333	36.6
Dunkirk, N. Y.	17,221	11,616	48.2
Fulton, N. Y.	10,480	5,281	98.4
Geneva, N. Y.	12,446	10,433	19.2
Glens Falls, N. Y.	15,243	12,613	20.8
Gloversville, N. Y.	20,642	18,349	12.4
Hornell, N. Y.	13,617	11,918	14.2
Hudson, N. Y.	11,417	9,528	19.9
Ithaca, N. Y.	14,802	13,136	12.6
Johnstown, N. Y.	10,447	10,130	3.1
Kingston, N. Y.	25,908	21,261	5.6
Lackawanna, N. Y.	14,549	.....	....
Little Falls, N. Y.	12,273	10,381	18.2
Lockport, N. Y.	17,970	16,581	8.3
Middletown, N. Y.	15,313	14,522	5.4
Newburg, N. Y.	25,473	24,943	2.1
New Rochelle, N. Y.	28,867	14,720	96.1
North Tonawanda, N. Y.	11,955	9,069	31.8
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	15,933	12,633	26.1
Olean, N. Y.	14,743	9,462	55.8
Ossining, N. Y.	11,480	7,939	44.6
Oswego, N. Y.	23,368	22,199	5.2
Peekskill, N. Y.	15,245	10,358	47.1
Plattsburg, N. Y.	11,138	8,434	32.0
Port Chester, N. Y.	12,809	7,440	72.1
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	27,936	24,029	16.3
Rensselaer, N. Y.	10,711	7,466	43.4
Rome, N. Y.	20,497	15,343	33.5
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	12,693	12,409	2.2
Springfield, Ill.	51,678	34,159	51.3
Utica, N. Y.	74,419	56,383	32.0
Watertown, N. Y.	26,730	21,696	23.2
Watervliet, N. Y.	15,074	14,321	5.2
White Plains, N. Y.	15,949	7,899	101.9

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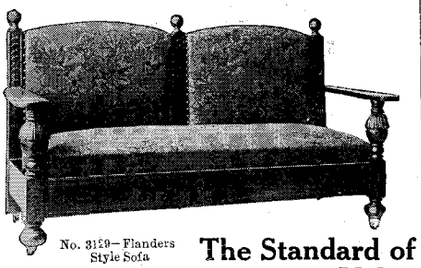

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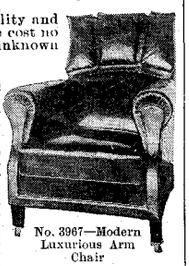

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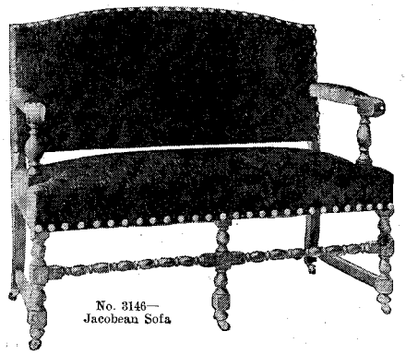

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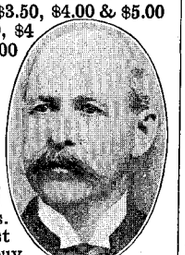

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"J. L.," Chicago, Ill.—"Please state whether the words *duty* (a moral obligation) and *duty* (an assessment on imported merchandise), are traceable to the same root. Have they any connection with the Italian word *dogana* and the French word *douane*, both meaning a custom-house, or an office in which customs are collected?

The derivation of the word "duty" may be traced as follows: "Duty," from "due," derived from the French *du*, the original past participle of *devoir*, a form of the present infinitive of the Latin *debere*, to owe. *Debitum*, the participial form of this Latin verb, is defined as "what is due, debt, duty, obligation," which clearly indicates that the two different meanings of the word "duty" are traceable to the same source, as both ideas are incorporated in the Latin root. The words *douane* and *dogana* have no connection with this etymology, as they both have their source in the Arabic language in an old form and an original meaning of the Persian word *devan*, from which is also derived our present word "divan."

"C. S.," Newark, O.—"Kindly state which is the better expression: 'The price was cut in *half*,' or 'The price was cut in two'."

Assuming that the reduction in price is exactly one-half, J. D. Quackenbos's "Rhetoric" states on this point, that "it is impossible to cut a thing in half; say, *in halves*. *Cutting in two* implies that two pieces result from the cutting." As the former expression might also be construed to have this meaning, a preferable construction of the sentence submitted would be, "The price was reduced one-half."

"G. M. A.," Seattle, Wash.—"Please explain the meaning of the word 'sabotage' in the sentence, 'The soldiers have been accused of recreancy and *sabotage* and the discipline of the army over and over again disparaged.'"

The French word "sabotage" has recently come into English use, and is defined as "the act of intentionally producing bad work," hence, by extension, is here probably applied to neglect or non-performance of duty.

"W. E. G.," Braddock, Pa.—Please give the construction of the word 'what' in this sentence which appears in *Les Miserables*: 'What time the afflicted, the sick, and the needy left him, he gave to labor.'"

The use of the relative *what* is explained as follows by Goold Brown's "Grammar of English Grammars": "*What* is sometimes used both as an adjective and as a relative at the same time, and is placed before the noun which it represents, being equivalent to the adjective *any* or *all*, and the simple relative *who*, *which*, or *that*." In the sentence submitted, the phrase "what time" is therefore equivalent to the construction "*Any* time *that* the afflicted, the sick, and the needy left him, he gave to labor."

"J. T. Z.," Walston, Pa.—"Are the verbs used correctly in the following sentence: 'All that is needed to set matters aright are a few sweet thoughts and a call to our better natures'?"

This sentence is an example of the figure of hyperbaton (transposition), in which the real subject follows the neuter verb. The regular order of the words in this instance would be, "A few sweet thoughts and a call to our better natures are all that is needed to set matters aright," and this construction is correct according to the ruling that "A neuter or a passive verb between two nominatives should be made to agree with that which precedes it, except when the terms are transposed, and the proper subject is put after the verb by question or *hyperbaton*."

Pretty Thick.—NERVOUS PASSENGER (during fog)—"But surely you're not leaving the bridge, are you, Officer?"

OFFICER (who has just been relieved)—"Oh, yes. It's no good stopping up there; you can't see anything."—*Punch*.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE SEPTEMBER ELECTIONS AND WALL STREET

GENERAL surprize has been exprest at the failure of Wall Street to record declines as a consequence of the Republican disasters in Vermont and Maine. On the morning after the Vermont election, when the Republican plurality fell to the lowest figures recorded in twenty years, active shares in the first few minutes declined on the exchange a point or so, but they slowly made up all the losses later in the day. On the morning after the Maine election, when the Democrats carried the State by more than 9,000, and secured the legislature and, in consequence, a United States senator to succeed a Republican, a disaster to the Republicans greater than any recorded since before the Civil War, the market actually emerged from its long state of apathy and scored advances in practically all active stocks. One curious reason cited for this was the satisfaction of Wall Street with the result. From this point of view, the argument was that a change would really make for better times in the end.

Discussing the failure of the market to respond either way to the Vermont result, a writer in *The Evening Post* explains that the news "had already been discounted by the seven months' break in prices," and by the fact that it was no great surprize, having been well foreshadowed, first in the revolt against Speaker Cannon last March, and later in special Congressional elections, in which the Republicans met disastrous defeats. Wall Street had, therefore, been sufficiently prepared for the result in Vermont. Discussing what the financial attitude will be, should the November elections result in a Democratic House of Representatives, the same writer says:

"The change would mean political uncertainty, and it is the unknown over which the cautious investor hesitates. When he goes further, and proceeds to examine subsequent probabilities, there are, from the purely financial point of view, two somewhat opposite aspects to the matter. That there are serious dangers in an overwhelming victory by an opposition party, every reader of political history is aware. There was the election of 1892, when the Republican administration was defeated by the largest popular plurality in twenty years, and when the Democrats gained both houses of Congress, for the first time since Buchanan's time. What happened in the legislative confusion of the next two years, will not have been forgotten; the great Democratic majority of 1892 turned out to be utterly unmanageable. It broke into factions; the House quarreled with the Senate and the Senate with the President, and the upshot was the well-remembered political turmoil which for a long time cured the people of the taste for 'landslides.'

"But there is still another side to a possible opposition victory, next November. Expiration of Senatorial terms, these next few years, is distributed in such a way that the Democrats can not possibly win the Senate in the Congress which meets next year. Therefore, in case even of a sweeping opposition House majority returned by the vote of November 8, Congress would be divided during the rest of the Taft administration.

"Now it is the teaching of the country's past experience that a Congress whose two chambers were of opposite political complexion has usually been a body where hasty and ill-considered legislation failed to pass, where ultra-partizan bills were blocked by disagreement, and where, nevertheless, a vast deal of really useful law-making was effected. Not a little of President Cleveland's reputation for conservatism, in his first administration, was due to the fact that the vote which elected him in 1884 left the Senate Republican and the House Democratic. Wall Street would doubtless like to know just where such a result would leave the politically ubiquitous Mr. Roosevelt. Probably, as the children say, it would have to keep on guessing. It seems to have made up its mind with some equanimity, however, as to where even a great Democratic victory would leave its other bugbear, Mr. Bryan."

THE BOND MARKET

Some improvement in the bond market was at one time noted during the past month. It was soon followed by dulness, altho, says *The Financial World*, "there was no indication at any point of weakness denoting real liquidation." Still, there was an "almost total absence of new offerings." The halt in the improvement was ascribed to "the resumption of liquidation in the stock market." Those who helped to start the movement for better bond prices and a broader market remain, however, not discouraged. Meanwhile, there has been an increase in bond operations outside the stock exchange. One banking-house, in August, says the same paper, did more than "one-quarter as much as the whole Stock Exchange." Of the increasing bond business done outside the Exchange, the writer says further:

"Nowadays, much more actual bond trading is done outside the walls of the Exchange than within. One representative house informs us that the house and its branches and agents sold nearly $9,000,000 worth of bonds in the comparatively dull month of August. Probably the most of this total was in bonds not listed on the Exchange, though the sales of listed bonds sold in the open market constituted a very respectable total.

"The house in question was so much interested in the total of bonds sold through its own agency that it totaled up the sales on the Exchange for the month and found that the Exchange business in the bonds during the month was but $32,000,000, the lowest total in years. For one house to equal more than one-quarter of the total bond sales on the great Stock Exchange is a record to be proud of, and a rough estimate of the business of half a dozen of the largest banking and bond houses during the month, gives a total in excess of all the trading on the Exchange.

"Going further, it is figured that the total bond business of all the really good houses in New York was, in the month of August, three or four times as great as the business done on the Stock Exchange. It is now true that when a customer of a banking or bond house desires to buy bonds, in the majority of cases, the transaction does not go through on the Exchange, but is conducted on that widening and sound open bond market, which never supplies any official totals, but nevertheless is a tremendous market in itself, and in which the whole world sometimes trades. Most of this trading is done merely by telephone orders from one house to another."

By the middle of September, another start

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toward better conditions on the Stock Exchange had been made. The financial edition of the New York *Sun* noted, on September 14, that the increased activity of the day before "extended to bonds to a more important extent, perhaps, than to stocks." Improvement in the stock market had long been predicated upon improvement in the bond market by those who base their operations upon precedents, and "there had been a gratifying improvement in bonds." In respect to this improvement, the writer added that "some of the most conservative banking and brokerage houses are now unreservedly recommending purchases of high-class bonds, and are assuming this bullish attitude after a careful inspection of the public attitude toward the 'new nationalism' all over the country."

INERTIA IN THE STOCK MARKET

Business on the New York Stock Exchange during the closing week of August and the first ten days of September made very low records. For one of the days in that period the record was the lowest since 1904. On a Wednesday in the first week of September the total sales were only 157,000 shares. A similar record was made in the second week of September. One of the explanations given for this dulness is that the machinery of manipulation ceased for the time to be in operation. Men who asked if the dulness did not "portend a change," were assured that it probably did, inasmuch as the market "could not become much duller and could not continue to be so dull forever." As to the nature of the change when it comes, "there is no safe rule for guessing," says a writer in the New York *Evening Post*. The writer accepts the dulness as "a kind of sequel to the August rise." He then says:

"The last period of comparable dulness fell in the second two weeks of June, when trading shrank to 176,000 shares one day. When activity returned, it was on falling prices. Thus far in the present year extreme activity for ten days or a fortnight has invariably been followed by renewal of liquidation. However, there is no quality in dulness to produce liquidation or to forecast it, and, to the contrary, speculative experience is that when liquidation at length has run its course, the fact may be silently advertised by many weeks, or perhaps months, of inertia, as in 1904.

"Perhaps the only rule that can be said to hold of dulness is that it is likely to be of longer duration and more pronounced at the end of a long decline than at the end of a great rise. Prolonged inertia followed the bear market of 1903. It was not so after 1907. Three days before the Northern Securities decision on March 14, 1904, a day's trading on the Stock Exchange was 74,403 shares, and, tho this remained a record, the rise which then took place continued for only about three weeks. In April and May, the weekly totals of Stock-Exchange trading were the lowest of the year. It was in May that Steel common sold at 8⅜. June was still a dull month. The 'bull market' started in July, after four months of dulness."

COMMODITY PRICES HIGHER

The downward tendency in commodity prices, noted a month ago, was changed in August to a tendency upward. *Bradstreet's* index number for September 1 was 8.9519, an increase of 1.4 per cent. over the figures for August 1, when prices "were lower than at any time during the preceding nine

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months." While in a number of instances the advances for September 1 are ascribed to natural causes, "in some other cases manipulation may be held responsible." Meanwhile, in England prices have also moved upward. At the end of August, they were .8 of 1 per cent. higher than at the end of July. Since June they had risen almost 2 per cent. Of our own figures *Bradstreet's* says further:

"The gain over September 1, 1908, is 13.2 per cent., but comparison with the like date in 1907 displays a rise of only 1.3 per cent.; 1907 was also a year of very high prices. Contrast with September 1, 1906, shows that prices are now 5.6 per cent. higher than they were on the former date, while they are 8.2 per cent. above the level established on the same date in 1905. In short, the figures for September 1, this year, are the highest ever recorded on that date, and are only 3 per cent. below the high point which was reached on January 1, this year. On September 1, 1901, the index number stood at 7.6051, the gain, based on the current figures, being over 17 per cent.

"Breadstuffs, hides and leather, textiles (owing to decreases in flax and southern cotton sheetings) and miscellaneous products worked lower during the period August 1 to September 1. On the other hand, live stock, provisions, fruits, metals (due largely to a sharp rise in tin), coal and coke, oils, naval stores, and building-materials moved upward. Drugs and chemicals remained stationary."

BANKS AND DEPARTMENT STORES

Beginning in one of the large department stores of New York a few years ago, there has grown up in the department stores of many cities a department of banking. In some stores very considerable amounts are now on deposit. By means of such deposits, stores have been able to dispense largely with borrowing money on notes. Inasmuch as they pay their own depositors only a small rate of interest, they are thus able to save large amounts, because the interest they would pay on notes would be greater.

The question has often arisen whether these banks ought not to be made amenable to banking laws. At present, it is contended that they have become "simply a means of borrowing from the public without security or legal safeguard." As *The Banker's Magazine* remarks, their business being the receipt of money on deposit and the payment of interest thereon, the work they do "certainly constitutes a form of banking." A test case was recently carried to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, which decided that such banks actually do a banking business within the statute of Wisconsin. While stores having such banks are generally of well-known solvency, the court of Wisconsin held that this was not the question to be considered, but rather the question whether they were doing a banking business, because if so, they should become amenable to banking laws. It is contended by *The Banker's Magazine* that "it would be the part of wisdom for all the States to follow the ruling of the Wisconsin Supreme Court."

Discussion of this subject has been taken up in England. *The Economist* sharply criticizes the mixing-up of banking and trading accounts, adding that, in such methods, "depositors are not protected by the many safeguards of publicity and experience provided by an ordinary joint-stock bank."

A FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BOND

TO NET 5%

These bonds are unusually well secured. Construction and equipment are of the very highest character. Earnings show an ample margin over all interest charges and are rapidly increasing. The stockholders have a large cash investment behind the bonds. The property serves an exclusive territory of great natural wealth. We strongly recommend these bonds to investors seeking a fair income return combined with absolute safety of Principal. Send for Circular No. 713R containing full particulars.

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to invest your savings safely. Whether you have $10 a month to save or a cash surplus of $100,000 to invest, you will make no mistake if you buy the guaranteed first mortgages that we furnish you on New York City real estate.

Back of these mortgages is

(1) The most valuable and productive real estate in the world—New York City.

(2) Our 26 years' experience lending money on mortgage on New York City real estate.

(3) The absolute guarantee of payment of principal and interest by the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company with its capital and surplus of $7,500,000.

(4) Our guarantee of title with our capital and surplus of $14,000,000.

They Bear Interest at 4½%

Hundreds of millions of dollars have been invested in guaranteed mortgages in New York City and not one dollar has ever been lost to an investor.

These mortgages are in amounts from $1,000 up, and the guaranteed mortgage certificates based upon them are $200, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.
The $200 certificate can be paid for in amounts of $10 per month.

Write us about how much you might be willing to invest, and we will send you our booklet "The Safe Way to Save," or suitable information.

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SALT LAKE SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

F. E. McGURRIN, PRES. EST. 1886

THE TRADE OUTLOOK

Dun's Review says that "mixt conditions of trade and industry" still continue, altho "less pronounced in productive sections than in distributing markets." These conditions are shown most clearly in speculative and financial circles, "which are exceedingly sensitive to political influences." In trade, development is uneven, but, in spite of the reaction, "a vast aggregate of business is being carried on." The profits, however, are not so evident as is the volume of trade, margins between cost and price having narrowed. Conservatism prevails among buyers, but "there is no sign of any collapse of confidence." Crops "are turning out much better than was feared," banks are in "a secure position," and there is, for the most part, a more optimistic feeling as to the near future. It is the renewal of political activity that chiefly makes for uncertainty tending to retard enterprise. Such contraction as prevails in important lines now consists mainly in the reduction of speculation and the cutting off of transactions for the future. The business of supplying current needs is expanding.

Bradstreet's finds that, as a whole, a fair trade is being done and that collections tend to improve. In many Western centers, trade is in advance of a year ago, but elsewhere disappointment is exprest. Financial markets are less satisfactory than commercial. Bank clearings record shrinkages. In one or two large cities, this is "mainly because of speculative dulness," but outside these centers clearings are below last year. More in detail, *Bradstreet's* says:

"Developments of the week [ending Sept. 10th] have been largely favorable, including, as they have, better weather and crop reports, a larger distribution of fall goods by jobbers and retailers at most markets, more cheerful reports from some branches of the iron and steel trade, some resumption of textile mills, until recently shut down, a reduction in the number of idle cars, and a shading in prices of leading farm products due to better crop reports and larger movement, leading to the hope of a resumption of export trade. All these have combined to make for a rather more optimistic feeling in general trade and industrial lines, but in financial circles there is little apparent gain in activity or strength, owing largely to continuance of political activity, the rapid reduction of money supplies at the country's banking center, and the fear of a pinch in supplies later, with possible effect upon rates.

"The enlargement in jobbing and retail trade is not entirely uniform. Best reports come from the West, where unprecedented marketing of cereals at good prices helps trade and collections. State fairs and fall festivals, too, have helped to attract buyers and stimulate demand. There is mention there, too, of a reaction in the intensity of political interest, which is beneficial to trade distribution. At some southwestern cities house trade is smaller, as buyers have returned home, but traveling men's orders are better. On the Pacific coast there is more doing in trade, but collections still lag."

INVESTMENTS IN PROSPEROUS TIMES

Charles Lee Scovil has begun, in *The Banker's Magazine*, a series of articles under the title, "Knowledge of Investments," in which he calls attention to the important fact that, in times of great prosperity, "inexperienced investors usually buy a large number of undesirable securities." He cites

6%
—and No Worry

MANY a person has invested money—the savings of years, a legacy, some extra funds—and even though the interest payments were met regularly, there was a continual feeling of unrest in the investor's mind.

Some vagueness, some uncertainty, some doubt about the sufficiency of the security was constantly cropping up.

We offer to investors, whether their capital be $100, $500 or $10,000, an investment from which all elements of worry are absent, and on which a substantial income is assured.

For twenty-eight years we have been supplying investors with this character of securities, and not a single dollar of either principal or interest has ever been lost through any investment purchased from us.

THE BONDS WE OFFER YOU are first liens on improved, income-producing Real Estate in the heart of Chicago, and the margin of security in no case is less than ONE HUNDRED PER CENT. The security for each issue is a property regularly producing an annual income several times the maximum interest, the taxes and all other fixed charges.

The issues are all serial in form, that is, a portion of the principal is paid each year, reducing the obligation regularly, but without releasing any of the security. The titles to the securities are guaranteed by a policy of Title Insurance issued by a Chicago Title and Trust Company.

Furthermore, nothing stands between you and your security. The bonds we offer are not the bonds of some holding company or trustee; they are the direct personal obligation of the owner of the property, and the actual real estate itself backs them up.

If you have any funds to invest, write us to-day. This will entail no obligation on your part.

We will send you full particulars of these bonds, circulars descriptive of each issue, and all details of the service we render the investor without charge.

Then you can study the facts carefully, make comparisons, ask questions, judge these bonds for yourself by every possible test. But write to-day.

S. W. STRAUS & Co.

INCORPORATED

MORTGAGE AND BOND BANKERS
ESTABLISHED 1882

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¶ This ample security, in turn, entails no sacrifice in earnings; for New York real estate, to which the proceeds of our Bond sales are restricted, returns business profits, which we divide with our investors to the extent of 6%. This we have done without loss or delay for more than 22 years.

¶ A-R-E Bonds are issued in these two forms:

6% COUPON BONDS
For those who wish to invest $100 or more

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For those who wish to save $25 or more a year.

¶ You will be interested in our plan of investment, illustrated literature and new map of New York City, all sent on request. Write today.

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Capital and Surplus - - $1,851,154.38

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In placing your funds, small or large, you want absolute safety, profitable interest return, and convenient methods. The Franklin Society offers all three. Learn about it. An account of $10 or more opened on or before Oct. 3d earns from Oct. 1st. You can, however open an account with $1. Mailing size-pass book. Begin now or write for booklet J. THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY For Home-Building and Savings, Cor. Beekman St. at Park Row, New York.

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We refer to satisfied clients of highest rating in 42 States. FREE BOOKLETS of real value, and trustworthy advice. Patent Litigation — Infringement opinions given

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Established Fifty Years

Buy 1st Mortgages Now,

BECAUSE—

1. They are safe.
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4. Interest rate is more liberal now.
5. Liberal interest and a safe security are hard to find outside of Farm Mortgages.
6. Farm Mortgages being divided into different classes, the best are to be had only from the most reliable and experienced Bankers. Find out who are the best Bankers and buy from them—look for safety first and then a good interest rate.

Investigate thoroughly this Company—your banker can do it for you, or, we will tell you frankly, without any obligation on your part—just write us to explain to you any point you may wish to know more about, and write today for our booklet.

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two reasons in explanation of this. The first is that "during such periods the cost of living is so very high, that investors are tempted to give too much thought to the amount of their dividends or income, thus neglecting to scrutinize with sufficient care the quality of the security." Second, in such times the high prices that prevail for raw materials and manufactured products lead owners and managers of enterprises to believe they can secure larger profits, provided they obtain sufficient capital to extend their operations. Hence they resort to incorporation, based on estimated earnings, these estimates often being too optimistic. When the inevitable decline in business comes, the inexperienced investor, who has gone into such enterprises, finds himself the owner of securities from which little or no income is derived and for which there is absolutely no market. The fault of the investor here has been a failure to make the security of his investment a primary consideration. Investors ought always to keep in mind the fact that a reputable investment banker, with all his knowledge and experience, can not get for clients sound investments that yield more than 5 or 6 per cent. When he does get more, abnormal conditions exist, such as those which compel large and responsible corporations to pay high rates for short-time loans. When investors are attracted by advertisements in large type, they should first inquire if the business referred to has undergone scrutiny at the hands of reputable investment bankers.

HEAVY RAILWAY EXPENSES

General comment continues to be made in financial and commercial journals regarding the item of expenses in railway operations. Heavy gain continues in gross revenue, but the tendency in net earnings is still to dwindle. For example, complete returns covering the operations for June this year on 90 per cent. of the railroad mileage of this country showed gross earnings of $221,050,020 as against $195,128,829 for June last year, or a gain of 13.2 per cent. Meanwhile, net earnings in June this year aggregated $68,923,622 as against $67,133,367 for June last year, or an increase of only 2.6 per cent. This is declared to be "the smallest ratio of increase in net earnings reported since December last year, when there was an actual loss in net of 1.2 per cent." *Bradstreet's* remarks that these figures plainly "show the effects of the higher wages paid to employees." This factor, moreover, "is bound to continue to play an important part in expanding operating expenses"—notably so because it was not until July 1, this year, that the most recent advances in wages became operative.

A writer in *The Financial World* hears, "on high authority, both in Wall Street financial and railway affairs," that labor and capital, so far as concerns the great corporations of the country, "have reached the parting of the ways." By this he means that a "struggle for wage reductions is believed to be no further off than after the next election." A violent clash, however, is not predicted, inasmuch as corporate managers believe "the logic of events will convince organized labor that it can not stay the reductions which are in contemplation." The writer adds:

"For a number of years, with but slight interruptions, there has been a shortage of skilled labor in the United States. Machinists, steel workers, and others have been able

First Mortgage 6% Bonds

Total bonds authorized and outstanding, $580,000, on Railroad, real estate and industrial property, valued at $13,000,000. Present earnings eight times bond interest.

Preferred, cumulative, participating stock to net 7.2% to 7.8% fully participating in excess earnings after common has received 6%

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eliminates knives, dirt, waste. All grades of lead, all colors of crayon.

To sharpen, nick the paper and pull.

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On receipt of ten cents we will mail two best quality pencils, lead, crayon, photo, china marking, etc. State color or purpose used for.

THE BLAISDELL PAPER PENCIL CO.,
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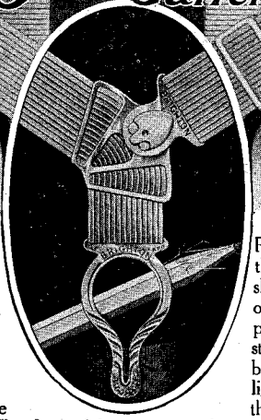

Other garters are heavily padded to keep the metal from the skin. The *shape* of the Brighton metal prevents it touching the leg. See how a pencil slips beneath.

25 cents everywhere —or we mail them.

Flat as this sheet of paper; stronger but lighter than any other garter; *fitted* to prevent binding, chafing, or tiring the leg; so secure that the sock can neither slip nor tear; pure silk webs—any color.

PIONEER SUSPENDER CO.
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The Oyster Industry

"A Sterling New England Enterprise."
Leading Financial and Business Men of New York, Boston and elsewhere are subscribers to this stock.

From the last report made by the R. I. Commissioners of Shell Fisheries, we have there were leased in new lands for oyster cultivation an increasing acreage each year since 1904. The State of R. I. receives over $100,000 annually from lessees of lands. The State receives $5 to $10 per acre.

This industry has been largely conducted by small "closed" corporations. One company now owned by the Sealshipt Oyster System, has paid in dividends on an average of about 60% per annum since 1904. Another about 200% dividends per annum. The value of the betterments, floating property, real estate, docks, oyster houses, oyster lands, etc., increased greatly and the value of oysters on hand has also increased. Both total many times the par value of the capital stock. The Sealshipt Oyster System are shippers, cultivators and growers of oysters and lessors of oyster lands and patented packages.

(Space does not permit giving all the figures but same will be furnished on request.)

SEALSHIPT OYSTER SYSTEM

SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.

7% Cumulative Preferred Stock

with 10% Bonus of Common Stock

No Bonded Debt

Registrar: **Guaranty Trust Co., N. Y.** Transfer Agents: **Bankers Trust Co., N. Y.**

A consolidation of several successful companies transacting business throughout the United States and Canada. It is the largest shipper of bulk oysters in the world. It owns the only trade-mark brand of oysters. It owns practically all the Blue Point Oyster Lands.

It owns and controls over 27,000 acres of oyster lands.

It owns and has in active service about 45,000 patented sealshiptors which comply with Pure Food Law, and it receives a royalty for all oysters carried on every trip each package makes.

It owns and leases over 7000 display fixtures.

Over 80 shippers from Main to Texas use this system.

It has 167 wholesale dealers and 7 branch distributing divisions under contract selling its oysters.

It has about 10,000 retail dealers under contract to sell oysters.

Its business has increased 29744.% since 1902-3.

It earned 15.21% on the issued preferred stock last year.

Excess of assets over liabilities $2,370,248.87, equal to more than the par value of the issued preferred and common stock.

The balance sheet *does not* include Patents, Franchises, Trade Marks or Good Will. The management is unexcelled in the oyster industry.

By uniting successful oyster companies and their successful management with the Sealshipt Oyster System and its successful management we have in our judgment an unusual working force which will result in great profit to every stockholder.

PRICE 100 YIELDING 7%

The very interesting reports of the Manufacturers' Appraisal Company, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Cleveland and of Leslie & Company, New York, chartered Public Accountants together with Legal Opinion, Physical and Financial Condition of the Company are obtainable from our circulars Nos. 60 and 61, sent gratis. You should secure it.

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For School and Business Uses

United States Commissioner of Education Uses Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary.

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to dictate wage schedules of their own making because their employers have known their places could not be filled by men equally efficient. The automobile industry, the Panama Canal, the calls from our new possessions, and new industries at home have all taken away from existing domestic corporations, especially the railroads, thousands of men. This has gone to such lengths as to cripple seriously many industries which have been compelled to pay wages which a decade ago were never dreamed of by the workers. Labor, as its demands were met, became stronger, the unions became more and more confident of their power, and they enlisted a large public opinion in their favor by pointing to the high cost of living as the excuse for their demand. But this could not go on forever. In many quarters labor has overdone the matter and from now on there must be liquidation in labor as well as commodities, so it is declared. Indeed, the liquidation has already begun, if Wall Street advices be correct. The reactionary tendencies in business which began to manifest themselves months ago, have forced corporations to cut down their labor forces, and these idle men, many of them mechanics who quit their railway-shop jobs for the better return to be had in the auto trade, or other industries, are now beginning to slowly drift back to their old places of employment and ask for their former places. They are willing to accept lower pay, too.

"The turn against labor could not be avoided. Liquidation in things workers have to buy in order to exist could not come without affecting their own earnings. Perhaps when labor fully realizes the trend, it will become more efficient. The tendency is toward inefficiency in booming times. Now that the tendency has manifested its certain direction, it can not be turned back. New York corporate interests, which have noted all these signs, declare that this phase of our economic progress is one of the most reassuring indications of a substantial prosperity to come that has yet been made manifest in this year of reaction."

CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF THE SPECULATION IN WESTERN LANDS

Ralph Van Vechten, Vice-President of one of the large banks in Chicago, has contributed to *Rand-McNally Bankers' Monthly* an informing article dealing with the present situation in Western farm lands. He says the recent advancing prices are quite different in nature from those current in the land boom preceding the panic of 1893, in which boom were included town lots as well as farm lands. Such speculation as we have now is confined to farm lands. In 1893 there were widespread crop failures and these continued in following years, "resulting in the wholesale foreclosure of mortgages and the wrecking of a number of mortgage companies."

The writer does not believe the recent advance has been out of proportion to the increased price obtained for products of the soil. The farmer did not come into the market heavily until the present year, after he had had a season of bountiful crops and high prices, which stimulated an active boom in farm lands, leading farmers to increase their holdings and townspeople to enter the market in a speculative way. Many farmers bought out their neighbors at advanced prices. The neighbors removed to newer lands, many of them to Canada.

As a result of the large volume of these trades, "an enormous inflation of bank credits took place in the Western States." In national banks alone there were shown in the Western, Northwestern, Southwestern, and Pacific States an increase in loans and

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Dr Farrar has won the children of the Church. Would you like to win them in the same way? Rarely has any pastor succeeded as has Dr. Farrar in marshalling so early the *young forces* of the church in profitable Christian work and living. He realized that the future men and women of the church come from the young people—*there's* the point. The spirit of intimacy and sympathetic friendship with which he approaches children is the source of his success, and his methods can be easily comprehended and applied by older persons who read this book. It contains a *Little Talk* for every Sunday of the year, all being arranged according to the *Seasons*.

Cloth, $1.20 net.

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A railway journey is the supreme test of a collar—if it stands that it will stand anything. The ordinary collar wilts, frays, soils and stays soiled until laundered, and laundering wears, tears and costs money.

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cannot wilt or fray, and are made as white as when new with a damp cloth. Serviceable and suitable for persons in all walks of life, on all occasions. Not distinguishable from the best regular linen goods. Cut in all popular shapes and sizes, which is not the case with celluloid or rubber collars. Those who wear LITHOLIN save at least $16 a year. Figure it out.

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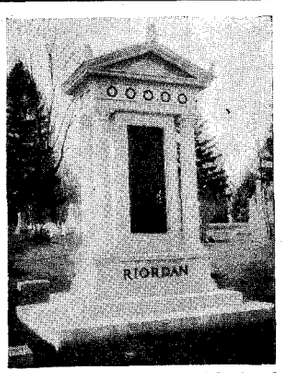

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A Roman Classic Memorial

The Roman Classic period is particularly rich in its themes for memorials. This modern adaptation is unusually beautiful in its perfectly proportioned lines.

The bas-relief bronze portrait is interesting; while the bronze wreaths above and the name below it are unifying notes that prevent the over-accentuation of the portrait. It is not alone a memorial—it is a thing of classic beauty. A most fitting tribute to a memory.

Cannot we submit a design to you for a memorial whether large or small? Come to any of our offices if you can; if not, send for booklet.

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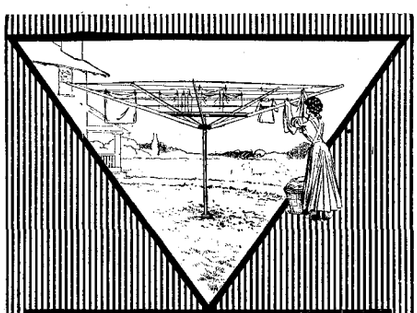

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HILL DRYER COMPANY

316 Park Ave. Worcester, Mass.

discounts of $49,649,000, not including reserve cities. The increase in deposits meanwhile was only $24,320,000. For the corresponding period last year, the figures were: Loan expansion, $29,807,000; increase in deposits, $55,522,000; thus reversing conditions by large figures. The explanation for this situation offered by every Western banker with whom the writer has recently come in contact is "the activity of our people in buying land both for use and speculation." These figures do not include the returns of State, savings-, and private banks, nor of trust companies, "which are probably doing a business fully equal to the national banks."

To Canada a vast sum of money went during the early spring. The writer does not believe $25,000,000 to be an overstatement of the amount invested in March alone. We know, at least, that in that month 17,200 American farmers settled in the British Northwest, their average investments being at least $1,500 per person and probably very much more than that. The writer does not see how anything can stop this emigration to Canada, at least so long as farm products remain high and Canadian lands cheap. The movement, however, is being held in check by country bankers all over the West.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, writing from Kansas City, recalls a similar land craze in the Middle West many years ago "when the newer parts of the plains country were opened." He quotes a banker from Iowa who lived through that craze:

"We saw farmers sell out at what were considered good prices and move on, and others took their places. But there was never as much money brought in as went out, and in the end we declined to loan even to our best customers. We had all we could do to keep up our reserves, and we found our deposits shrinking. It was the same all over Iowa, which has always been a State of restless farmers. We thought for a time that we should have a real stringency that would prove embarrassing, but in the end it all came back. The inherent wealth of the soil earned for us the income that replaced all the lost capital, and we had in the end another high level of deposits and of business prosperity.

"This is exactly what has been happening all over the prairie States, and the banks that lost deposits during the twelve past months were suffering the same effects as did Iowa a few years ago. They will have a period of stress, but the money will be earned again, and the new settlers will be less eager to move on than were those who have just sold. The banking interests of the Middle West will never be on a solid and unfluctuating basis until they have reached a position where their customers are satisfied to remain on the farms and 'grow up with the country.' When that time comes there will be a steady deposit account and less of the uncertainty that now affects business. The wealth of the soil will bring it all back."

THE BUILDING RECORD FOR AUGUST

Bradstreet's has compiled for August its usual monthly record of building operations in large cities. Eighty-three such cities reported for August a total of $67,897,100 of expenditures, as against $55,221,337 for July, and $62,051,841 for August last year, or a gain of 22.9 per cent. over July of this year and of 9.4 per cent. over August last year. Fifty cities show increases over August of last year, while thirty-three show decreases. The large total increase this year is not well

(*Continued on page 522*)

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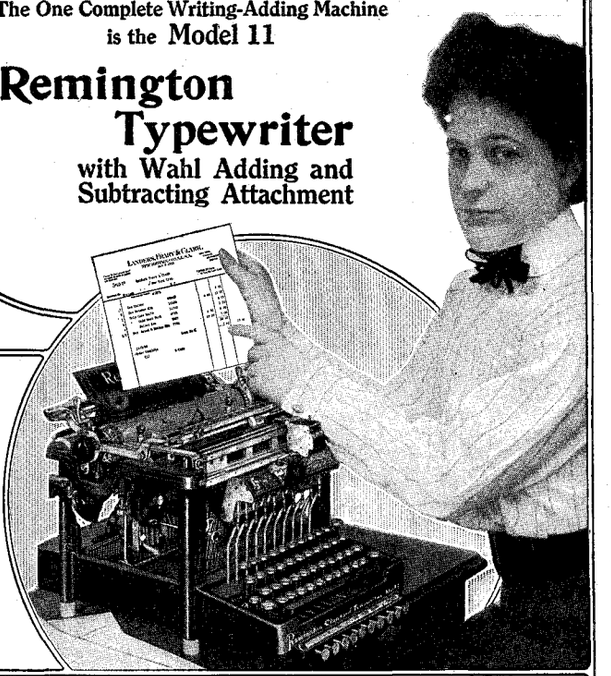

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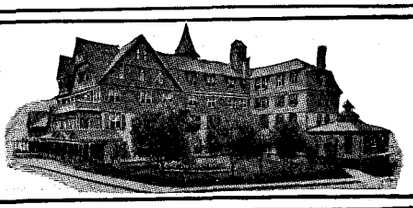

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(*Continued from page 520*)

distributed; in fact, it is accounted for by the immense total furnished by the one city of Duluth, which reported this year $10,197,140 as against only $266,915 in July, owing mainly to the filing of one permit to erect a steel company's plant, comprizing fifty buildings, and costing in the aggregate about $10,000,000. With this amount eliminated, the gain over July this year would be only 5 per cent., while in comparison with August of last year there would be a loss of 6.5 per cent. Following is a list of cities selected from among those compiled by *Bradstreet's:*

Cities	*Aug.*, 1910	*Inc. Dec. From Aug., 1909*		*July*, 1910
Atlanta, Ga. . .	$424,657	3.0	....	$989,112
Bayonne, N. J.	120,415	19.2	....	120,999
Bingh., N. Y. . .	63,500	....	1.6	70,993
Birmingh., Ala,	305,055	84.5	....	305,039
Bridgp., Conn...	186,208	....	50.2	191,855
Cedar R., Iowa	165,000	....	3.5	212,400
Chattan., Tenn.	85,058	19.0	....	114,333
Chicago, Ill.. . .	6,743,200	40.4	....	5,253,200
Cincinnati, O.	590,120	....	43.3	725,790
Cleveland, O. .	1,506,682	37.7	....	1,094,638
Columbus, O...	549,649	123.7	....	313,778
Dallas, Tex. . .	365,000	2.4	....	890,865
Denver, Col . . .	736,455	5.1	....	1,765,635
Detroit, Mich. .	2,499,880	51.3	....	1,556,665
Duluth, Minn. .	10,197,140	3413.7	....	266,955
Evansv., Ind. .	444,000	594.8	....	85,480
Fort W., Ind...	312,550	294.0	....	91,265
Galveston, Tex.	8,935	5.9	....	3,910
Grand R., Mich.	184,712	....	21.9	242,080
Hagerst., Md.	26,000	30.0	....	43,500
Harrisburg, Pa.	65,280	....	30.6	90,700
Hartford, Conn.	274,545	....	21.9	387,015
Jacksonv., Fla..	165,000	....	8.3	785,900
K. City, Kans. .	101,704	....	33.1	73,660
K. City, Mo....	898,382	....	21.0	1,486,550
Little R., Ark.	104,520	29.1	....	129,976
Los Angeles, C.	1,378,586	....	11.3	1,319,268
Louisville, Ky.	543,002	114.3	....	335,970
Lowell, Mass...	320,175	87.8	....	80,315
Macon, Ga.....	283,323	396.1	....	166,799
Memphis, Tenn.	374,660	6.0	....	926,135
Milwaukee, Wis.	957,153	....	21.9	1,177,345
Minneapolis, M.	1,370,605	4.4	....	1,151,855
Nashville, Tenn.	407,634	199.2	....	203,320
Newark, N. J. .	1,008,912	40.9	....	729,202
New H., Conn..	467,163	89.0	....	218,257
New Orleans, L.	285,027	10.4	....	428,620
New York City				
Bronx	2,847,495	24.2	....	2,391,250
Brooklyn . . .	2,367,430	....	....	2,391,250
Manhattan*.	7,084,435	25.9	....	5,801,975
Manhattan†.	1,021,833	....	1.4	1,198,800
Total N. Y.C.	13,321,193	....	16.2	12,573,620
Norfolk, Va....	194,425	40.7	....	151,492
Oakland, Cal.. .	453,346	....	25.4	349,848
Oklahoma, Ok.	313,374	....	66.2	566,930
Omaha, Neb. . .	468,795	....	35.0	463,975
Peoria, Ill.	410,904	350.5	....	281,040
Phila., Pa.	2,634,265	....	58.4	3,462,665
Portland, Ore..	2,555,875	156.5	....	908,080
Reading, Pa. . .	16,400	....	79.1	112,800
Richmond, Va.	289,625	18.0	....	460,235
Rochester, N.Y.	1,109,232	28.8	....	550,336
Sacramento, C.	210,840	150.9	....	203,722
Saginaw, Mich.	18,490	63.3	....	94,410
Salt L. C., Utah	292,200	....	83.3	443,400
S. Antonio, T..	208.850	....	3.6	189,692
San Diego, Cal.	568,500	178.0	....	188,850
San Fran., Cal.	1,472,078	....	32.7	1,452,741
San José, Cal. .	225,679	155.4	....	59,916
Scranton, Pa...	180,000	....	54.5	267,308
Seattle, Wash..	1,457,745	2255	....	1,655,495
Spokane, Wash.	503,635	10.3	....	452,505
St. Joseph, Mo.	53,450	....	90.9	101,015
St. Louis, Mo. .	2,316,169	....	21.8	1,976,350
St. Paul, Minn.	1,138,461	....	6.8	1,116,861
Superior, Wis..	22,800	26.0	....	46,000
Syracuse, N. Y.	378,910	....	15.9	352,593
Tacoma, Wash.	221,380	....	68.8	221,815
Toledo, Ohio . .	271,215	84.8	....	159,397
Topeka, Kans..	75,250	....	84.0	278,786
Troy, N. Y.	238,200	394.1	....	203,750
Wh'ing, W. Va.	132,467	138.5	....	124,362
Wilkesbarre, P.	186,138	2.9	....	216,138
Wilmington, D.	154,510	....	30.7	657,001
Youngstown, O.	278,525	....	23.3	265,245
Total 83 cities	67,897,100	9.4	....	55,221,337

* New work. † Alterations.

A Case of Heredity.—With reference to an article entitled "The Kaiser as Tradesman," which appeared the other day, an old lady writes to inform us that she has been told that, in Germany, the Kaiser's grandfather is known as "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grocer."—*Punch.*

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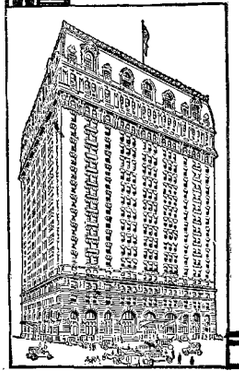

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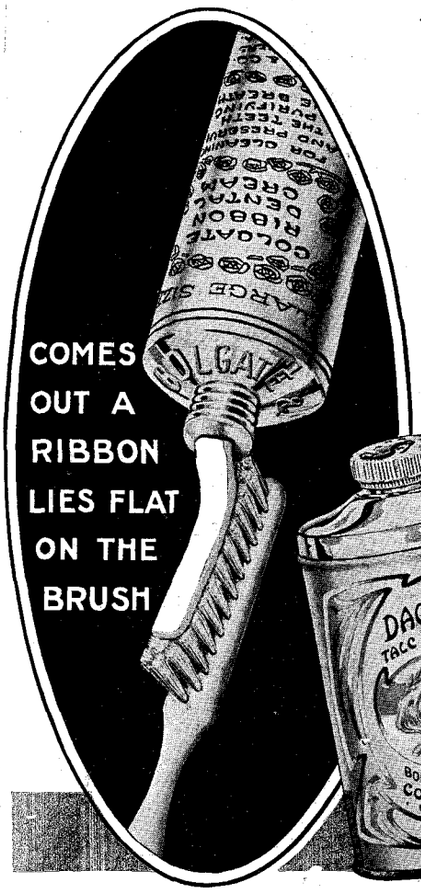

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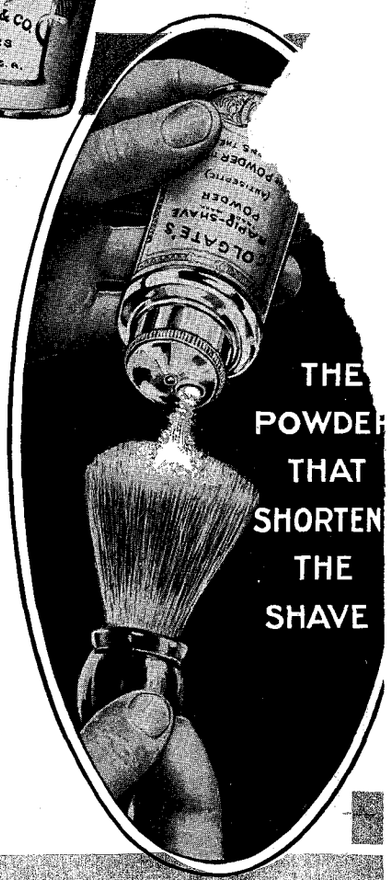

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